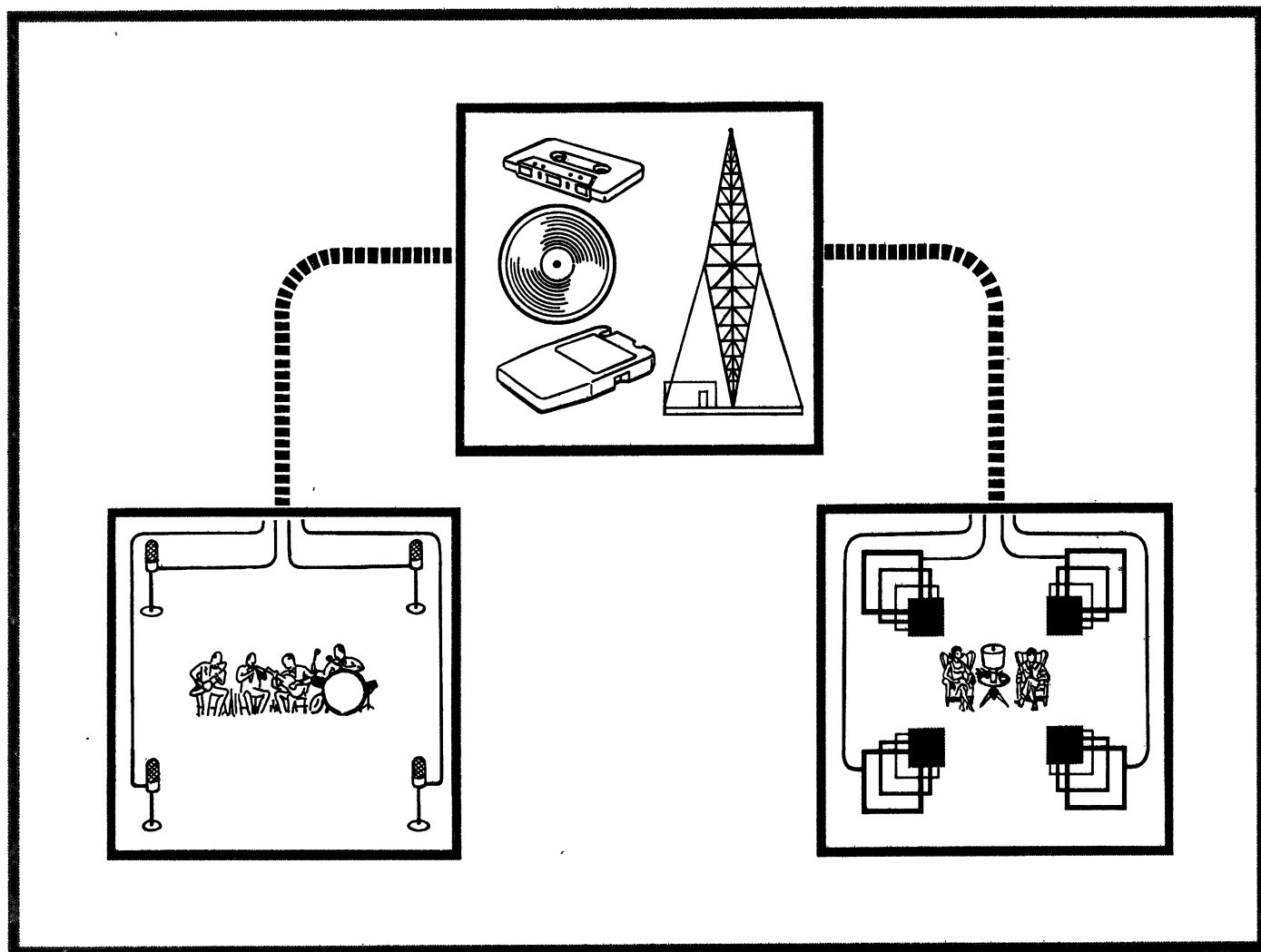


HF-31S2

HF-31S2

# **ZENITH**

## **SERVICE MANUAL**



## **MODULAR AND CONSOLE AUDIO PRODUCTS**

**ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION**

**1900 N. AUSTIN AVENUE**

**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60639**

# To the Service Technician

## PRODUCT SAFETY SERVICING GUIDELINES FOR ALL AUDIO AMPLIFIERS AND RADIO RECEIVERS

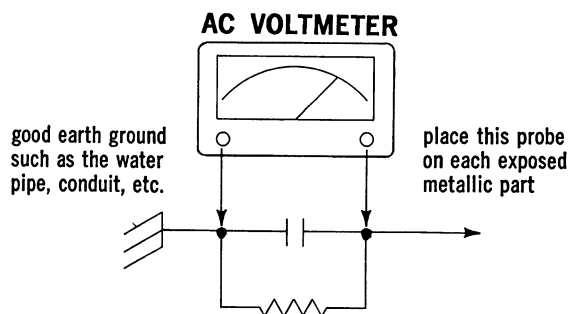
**CAUTION:** No modification of any circuit should be attempted. Service work should be performed only after you are thoroughly familiar with all of the following safety checks and servicing guidelines. To do otherwise increases the risk of potential hazards and injury to the user.

### SAFETY CHECKS

#### SUBJECT: Fire & Shock Hazard

1. Be sure that all components are positioned in such a way to avoid possibility of adjacent components shorts. This is especially important on those chassis which are transported to and from the repair shop.
2. Always replace all protective devices such as insulators and barriers after working on a receiver.
3. Check for frayed insulation on wires including the AC cord. Also check across-the-line components for damage and replace if necessary.
4. All fuses and certain resistors and capacitors which are of the flameproof type (shaded on the schematic diagrams and parts lists) must be replaced with exact Zenith types to prevent potential fire hazard.
5. After re-assembly of the set always perform an AC leakage test on the exposed metallic parts of the cabinet such as the knobs, antenna terminals, etc. to be sure the set is safe to operate without danger of electrical shock.

Do not use a line isolation transformer during this test. Use an AC voltmeter having 5000 ohms per volt or more sensitivity in the following manner: Connect a 1500 ohm 10 watt resistor, (63-10401-76) paralleled by a .15 mfd, AC type capacitor (22-4384) between a known good earth ground (water pipe, conduit, etc.) and the exposed metallic parts, one at a time. Measure the AC voltage across the combination 1500 ohm resistor and .15 mfd. capacitor. Reverse the AC plug on the set and repeat AC voltage measurements for each exposed metallic part. Voltage measured must not exceed .3 volts RMS. This corresponds to 0.2 milliamp AC. Any value exceeding this limit constitutes a potential shock hazard and must be corrected immediately.



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Pages 6-7	Tape Player/Recorder Features.
Pages 8-9	General Information.
Pages 10-13	Alignment Procedures.
Pages 14-19	Technical Applications.
Page 21-36	Schematics, Related Drawings and Parts Legends (Refer to Index on Page 1).
Page 20 and Inside Back Cover	Representative Model Illustrations.

## TECHNICAL APPLICATIONS INDEX

Various "HF" series service manuals contain information relating to solid state device theory, operation and circuit applications as introduced into our products. In addition, service procedures are also explained, if required, in the appropriate service manuals. Such information has been included in the following service manuals:

- HF 18: Theory — Diodes (Including Zener and SCR), Transistors, (PNP, NPN, Darlington, and JFET). Applications — Chassis 29AT24 (JFET FM-RF, Multiplex, Electronic Touch Switching), Complementary Symmetry, Chassis 11ZT27 (Electronic Filter).
- HF 22: Theory — JFET, IGFET, MOSFET. Applications — Dual Gate MOSFET FM-RF, JFET Biphase Detector, Quasi-Complementary Symmetry.
- HF 23: Applications — Model C9029/Chassis 15WCA10 Four Channel Decoder.
- HF 26: Applications — Chassis 15WDR51 (JFET Meter Circuit, Multiplex IC, Four Channel Decoding).
- HF 27: Applications — Model SD2568 Speaker Switching Circuitry.
- HF 28: Applications — Model D9013W Allegro Speaker System.
- HF 29: Theory — Light Emitting Diodes (LED). Applications — Three Light Tuning (Target Tuning), Multiplex IC.
- HF 29S1: Applications — Snap-off Escutcheon and Out Front Chassis Removal, "E" Line Models.
- HF 30: Applications — Snap-off Escutcheon and Out Front Chassis Removal, "F" Line Models.
- HF 31: Theory and Applications — Chassis 12WGR59 (Ceramic Filters, IF IC, Quadrature Detector, Interstation Muting, PLL Multiplex IC, Audio). General Product Information — Audio Circuitry (including Two on Two Speaker Matrix, Allegro Speaker Systems), Disassembly Procedures.
- HF 31S2: Applications — Four Channel Sound Reproduction Input Vs. Output, Repairing Push Button Switches, Record Changer and Phono Cartridge Inter Changeability, Chassis 12WGR59 Accessibility.

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5WER52Z3	—	HF 30, 30S1	B553W	—	HF 21, 22, 24
5WER53	—	HF 29, 29S1, 30	D554W (1)	—	HF 26, 28
5WFR53	—	HF 30, 30S1	D556W (1)	—	HF 26, 28
6AT24	—	HF 18, 19, 22, 26, 27, 29, 30, 30S1	D583W (1)	—	HF 26
6WGR55	—	HF 31, 31S1	D742W (1)	—	HF 26, 28
6WGR56	—	HF 31, 31S1	E743W (1)	—	HF 29S1
6WGR57	—	HF 31, 31S1	G1000W	—	HF 31, 31S1
6WGR90	26 thru 30	—	G2000W	—	HF 31, 31S1
6WGR91	31 thru 36	—	G2000W11	—	HF 31S1
8BT20	—	HF 19, 21	G3000W	—	HF 31, 31S1
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10AT26	—	HF 19S2, 20, 22	E9012W (1)	—	HF 29S1, 30
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15WDR51	—	HF 26, 27, 29, 30	E9018W (1)	—	HF 29S1, 30
15WFR51	—	HF 30, 30S1	G9019W	—	HF 31, 31S1
15WER55	—	HF 29, 29S1, 29S2, 30, 30S1	E9026W	—	HF 30S1
15WFR55	—	HF 30, 30S1	E9029W	—	HF 29S1
15WER56	—	HF 29, 29S1, 29S2, 30	S-82931	—	HF 18S1, 19, 23
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HF 18 is Part No. 923-558  
 HF 19 is Part No. 923-606  
 HF 22 is Part No. 923-642  
 HF 25 is Part No. 923-669  
 HF 28 is Part No. 923-718  
 HF 29S1 is Part No. 923-762  
 HF 30S1 is Part No. 923-841  
 HF 31S1 is Part No. 923-864

HF 18S1 is Part No. 923-576  
 HF 20 is Part No. 923-610  
 HF 23 is Part No. 923-646  
 HF 26 is Part No. 923-702  
 HF 28S1 is Part No. 923-734  
 HF 29S2 is Part No. 923-784  
 HF 31 is Part No. 923-848

HF 18S2 is Part No. 923-592  
 HF 21 is Part No. 923-626  
 HF 24 is Part No. 923-653  
 HF 27 is Part No. 923-707  
 HF 29 is Part No. 923-740  
 HF 30 is Part No. 923-809  
 HF 31S1 is Part No. 923-857

**PRODUCT FEATURES**  
**SEE NOTES ON PAGE 4**

CABINET			CHASSIS		SPEAKERS			RECORD CHANGER	OTHER FEATURES		
MODEL	COLOR	STYLE NOTE A	MODEL	TYPE	PART NUMBER	IMPED. (In Ohms)	QTY. AND SIZE (In Inches)	PART NUMBER	TAPE PROVISION NOTE B	SPEAKER PROVISION NOTE C	MISC. NOTE D
G584W1	Walnut	M, LL	3WGR52	FM/AM/Phono	Note C2	—	—	169-511 or 169-511A or 169-511B or 169-511C	TM	2 on 2, A1,A2,A3	DGL, H, PL
G584W2	Walnut	M, LL	3WGR52	FM/AM/Phono	Note C2	—	—	169-511B	TM	2 on 2, A1,A2,A3	DGL, H, PL
G587W2	Walnut	M, LL	3WGR52	FM/AM/Phono/ Tape	Note C2	—	—	169-511 or 169-511A or 169-511B or 169-511C	8TK-P 169-492	2 on 2, A1,A2,A3	DGL, H, PL
G587W3	Walnut	M, LL	3WGR52	FM/AM/Phono/ Tape	Note C2	—	—	169-511B	8TK-P 169-492	2 on 2, A1,A2,A3	DGL, H, PL
GR587W1	Walnut	M, LL	3WGR52	FM/AM/Phono/ Tape	Note C2	—	—	169-511 or 169-511A or 169-511B or 169-511C	8TK-R/P 169-472	2 on 2, A1,A2,A3	DGL, H, PL
GR587W2	Walnut	M, LL	3WGR52	FM/AM/Phono/ Tape	Note C2	—	—	169-511B	8TK-R/P 169-472	2 on 2, A1,A2,A3	DGL, H, PL
G590W	Walnut	M, LL	6WGR57	FM/AM/Phono/ Tape	Note C2	—	—	169-512	8TK-P 169-510 or 169-510A or 169-510B	2 on 2, A1,A2,A3	AUX,DGL, F, H, PL, T
GR590W	Walnut	M, LL	6WGR57	FM/AM/Phono/ Tape	Note C2	—	—	169-512 or 169-512A	8TK-R/P 169-507 or 169-507A	2 on 2, A1,A2,A3	AUX,DGL, F, H, PL, T
GR591W	Walnut	M, LL	6WGR57	FM/AM/Phono/ Tape	Note C2	—	—	169-512 or 169-512A	Cass.-R/P 169-519	2 on 2, A1,A2,A3	AUX, DGL, F, H, PL, T
G596W	Walnut	M, LL	12WGR59	FM/AM/Phono/ Tape	Note C2	—	—	169-513 or 169-513A	8TK-P 169-505 or 169-505A	2 on 2, A1,A2,A3	AUX,DL, F,H, PL, T
GR596W	Walnut	M, LL	12WGR59	FM/AM/Phono Tape	Note C2	—	—	169-513 or 169-513A	8TK-R/P 169-506	2 on 2, A1,A2,A3	AUX,DL, F,H,PL,T
G680W2	Walnut	M	3WGR54	FM/AM/Tape	Note C2	—	—	—	8TK-P 169-492	2 on 2, A1,A2,A3	AUX,DGL, H, PL
GR684W	Walnut	M	6WGR56	FM/AM/Tape	Note C2	—	—	—	8TK-R/P 169-507 or 169-507A	2 on 2, A1,A2,A3	AUX,DGL, F, H, PL
G736W	Walnut	M, LL	6WGR91	FM/AM/Phono/ Tape	Note C2	—	—	169-512 or 169-512A	8TK-P 169-518 or 169-491 or 169-471	A1,A2,A3	AUXDGL, HH, PL
G901P1	Pecan	C, LL	1WGR50	FM/AM/Phono/ Tape	49-1153-01 49-1094	16 45	2-6x9 2-3½	169-535 or 169-535A	8TK-P 169-536	—	DL, H, RS
H901P	Pecan	C, LL	1WGR50	FM/AM/Phono/ Tape	49-1153-01 49-1094	16 45	2-6x9 2-3½	169-535A	8TK-P 169-536	—	DL, H, RS



# PRODUCT FEATURES

## SEE NOTES ON PAGE 4

CABINET			CHASSIS		SPEAKERS			RECORD CHANGER	OTHER FEATURES		
MODEL	COLOR	STYLE NOTE A	MODEL	TYPE	PART NUMBER	IMPED. (In Ohms)	QTY. AND SIZE (In Inches)	PART NUMBER	TAPE PROVISION NOTE B	SPEAKER PROVISION NOTE C	MISC. NOTE D
H901P11	Pecan	C, LL	1WGR50	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1153-01 49-1094	16 45	2-6x9 2-3½	169-541	8TK-P 169-536	—	DL, H, RS
GR901P1	Pecan	C, LL	1WGR50	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1153-01 49-1094	16 45	2-6x9 2-3½	169-535 or 169-535A	8TK-R/P 169-537	—	DL, H, RS
HR901P	Pecan	C, LL	1WGR50	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1153-01 49-1094	16 45	2-6x9 2-3½	169-535A	8TK-R/P 169-537	—	DL, H, RS
HR901P11	Pecan	C, LL	1WGR50	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1153-01 49-1094	16 45	2-6x9 2-3½	169-541	8TK-R/P 169-537	—	DL, H, RS
HR902P	Pecan	C, LL	1WGR50	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1153-01 49-1094	16 45	2-6x9 2-3½	169-535A	8TK-R/P 169-537	—	DL, H, RS
HR902P11	Pecan	C, LL	1WGR50	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1153-01 49-1094	16 45	2-6x9 2-3½	169-541	8TK-R/P 169-537	—	DL, H, RS
HR903PN	Pine	C, LL	1WGR50	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1153-01 49-1094	16 45	2-6x9 2-3½	169-535A	8TK-R/P 169-537	—	DL, H, RS
HR903PN11	Pine	C, LL	1WGR50	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1153-01 49-1094	16 45	2-6x9 2-3½	169-541	8TK-R/P 169-537	—	DL, H, RS
G904P	Pecan	C, LL	5WFR50	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1224-01 49-1094	8 45	2-6x9 2-3½	169-502	8TK-P 169-490 or 169-490A	2 on 2 A1,A2,A3	DL, H, RS
G914P G914P11	Pecan	C, LL	3WGR50	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1261-01 49-1237	8 8	2-8 2-3	169-515	8TK-P 169-521 or 169-521A	2 on 2 A1,A2,A3	A, DL, H, RS
G915AE G915AE11	Antique Oak	C, LL	3WGR50	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1261-01 49-1237	8 8	2-8 2-3	169-515	8TK-P 169-521 or 169-521A	2 on 2 A1,A2,A3	A, DL, H, RS
G916M G916M11	Maple	C, LL	3WGR50	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1261-01 49-1237	8 8	2-8 2-3	169-515	8TK-P 169-521 or 169-521A	2 on 2 A1,A2,A3	A, DL, H, RS
SR917M	Maple	C, LL	1WGR50	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1269 49-1166	16 8	2-10 2-3½	169-540	8TK-R/P 169-537	—	DL, H, RS
SR918P	Pecan	C, LL	1WGR50	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1269 49-1166	16 8	2-10 2-3½	169-540	8TK-R/P 169-537	—	DL, H, RS
G920AE	Antique Oak	C, LL	6WGR55	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1217 49-1166	8 8	2-10 2-3½	169-516	8TK-P 169-521 or 169-521A	2 on 2 A1,A2,A3	A,AUX,DL, H, RS, T
G921P	Pecan	C, LL	6WGR55	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1217 49-1166	8 8	2-10 2-3½	169-516	8TK-P 169-521 or 169-521A	2 on 2 A1,A2,A3	A,AUX,DL, H, RS, T
G922M	Maple	C, LL	6WGR55	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1217 49-1166	8 8	2-10 2-3½	169-516	8TK-P 169-521 or 169-521A	2 on 2 A1,A2,A3	A,AUX,DL, H, RS, T
GR936AE	Antique Oak	C, LL	12WGR58	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1217 49-1166	8 8	2-10 2-3½	169-513	8TK-R/P 169-523 or 169-487	2 on 2 A1,A2,A3	A,DL,F,H, PL,RS,T
GR937P	Pecan	C, LL	12WGR58	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1217 49-1166	8 8	2-10 2-3½	169-513	8TK-R/P 169-523 or 169-487	2 on 2 A1,A2,A3	A,DL,F,H, PL,RS,T
G941P	Pecan	C, LL	6WGR90	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1261-01 49-1237	8 8	4-8 4-3	169-516	8TK-P 169-522 or 169-485	Note C3	A, DGL, HH, PL, RS, T
G942M	Maple	C, LL	6WGR90	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1261-01 49-1237	8 8	4-8 4-3	169-516	8TK-P 169-522 or 169-485	Note C3	A, DGL, HH, PL, RS, T
G946AE (AES)	Antique Oak	C, LL	6WGR90	FM/AM/Phono/Tape	49-1217 49-1168 49-1243-01 49-1168	8 8 8 8	2-10 2-3½ 2-10 2-3½	169-513 or 169-513A	8TK-P 169-522 or 169-485	Note C3	A, DGL, HH, PL, RS, T

# PRODUCT FEATURES

## SEE NOTES BELOW

CABINET			CHASSIS		SPEAKERS			RECORD CHANGER	OTHER FEATURES		
MODEL	COLOR	STYLE NOTE A	MODEL	TYPE	PART NUMBER	IMPED. (In Ohms)	QTY. AND SIZE (In Inches)	PART NUMBER	TAPE PROVISION NOTE B	SPEAKER PROVISION NOTE C	MISC. NOTE D
G1000W	Walnut	M, SP	—	—	49-1249 49-1168	8 8	1-6½ 1-3½	—	—	—	A1
G2000W	Walnut	M, SP	—	—	49-1254-01 49-1168	8 8	1-8 1-3½	—	—	—	A2
G2000W11	Walnut	M, SP	—	—	49-1261-02 49-1166	8 8	1-8 1-3½	—	—	—	A2
G3000W	Walnut	M, SP	—	—	49-1265 49-1168	8 8	1-10 1-3½	—	—	—	A3
G3000W11	Walnut	M, SP	—	—	49-1270 49-1166	8 8	1-10 1-3½	—	—	—	A3
G9012W1	Walnut	M, SP	—	—	49-1249 49-1168	8 8	1-6½ 1-3½	—	—	—	A1
G9014W	Walnut	M, SP	—	—	49-1254-01 49-1168	8 8	1-8 1-3½	—	—	—	A2
G9019W	Walnut	M, SP	—	—	49-1241 49-1168	8 8	1-10 1-3½	—	—	—	A
G9026W	Walnut	M	—	—	—	—	—	169-512	—	—	—

### NOTE A – CABINET STYLE:

C = Console, M = Modular, LL = Lift Lid, SP = Speaker System.

### NOTE B – TAPE INPUT AND OUTPUT PROVISION:

Factory Installed: 8 TK = Eight Track Cartridge.

Cass = Cassette, P = Play, R = Record.

TM = Top of Set Model for installation with the designated console or modular models:

Model F635 - Cartridge Tape Player.

Model E637 - Cassette Tape Player/Recorder.

Model F638 - Cartridge Tape Player/Recorder.

### NOTE C – SPEAKER PROVISIONS:

**NOTE C1:** Models G1000W, G2000W, W11, G3000W, W11, G9012W1, G9014W and G9019W (and the prior E9012 series) are 8 ohm Allegro Speaker Systems. Allegro Models in the E9014 and E9018 series were 16 ohm systems.

**NOTE C2:** "G" Line Modular Models may use either G1000W, G2000W, or G3000W series models.

**NOTE C3:** Models G941P and G942M contain a complete Four Channel speaker system. In addition, Models G941P and G942M have two jacks to which an external speaker system may be connected so the external speaker system may be used for the back channels of a Four Channel system. Model G946AE has two jacks to which the G946AES speaker system is connected.

### NOTE C – SPEAKER PROVISIONS CONTINUED:

2 on 2 = Speaker Matrix or Conventional Stereo Extension Speaker System Provisions.

A1 = Model G1000W Allegro 1000 Speaker System may be used.

A2 = Model G2000W Allegro 2000 Speaker System may be used.

A3 = Model G3000W Allegro 3000 Speaker System may be used.

### NOTE D – MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES:

A = Speaker System is Allegro.

A1 = Speaker System is Allegro 1000.

A2 = Speaker System is Allegro 2000.

A3 = Speaker System is Allegro 3000.

AUX = Auxiliary input accepts Record Changer Model G9026W or Tape Units listed under Note B.

DGL = Digilite Dial Scale Light.

DL = Dial Scale Light.

F = Flywheel Tuning.

H = Headphone Jack (Stereo).

HH = Headphone Jack (Four Channel).

PL = Power Indicator Light (other than Dial Scale Light).

RS = Record Storage.

T = Tuning Meter.

# RECORD CHANGER FEATURES

## SEE NOTES BELOW

Part No.	Mfg. Code	Stylus Pressure - Grams -	Cartridge & Stylus	45 RPM Adapter	Turntable		Record Size/ Selector	Record Stack Capacity	Base-Plate Color	Turntable Pad Color	Pressure Arm Color	Misc. Features
					Speeds RPM	Diameter Inches						
169-502	VM 1272	2-2.9	142-167 S-82621 D-S	S-82964	16, 33, 45 78	11"	7, 10, 12, M Manual	See Note 2	Black	Black	Black	Cue Lever
169-511	BSR	2.5-4.0	142-182 56-632 D	S-72910	33, 45, 78	11"	7, 10, 12 Manual	See Note 2	Black	Black	Black	Cue Lever
169-511A	BSR	2.5-4.0	142-185 56-638 D	S-72910	33, 45, 78	11"	7, 10, 12 Manual	See Note 2	Black	Black	Black	Cue Lever
169-511B	BSR	2.5-4.0	142-185 56-638 D	S-72910	33, 45, 78	10-1/8"	7, 10, 12 Manual	See Note 2	Black	Black	Black	Cue Lever
169-511C	BSR	2.5-4.0	142-185 56-638 D	S-72910	33, 45, 78	11"	7, 10, 12 Manual	See Note 2	Black	Black	Black	Cue Lever
169-512	BSR	2.5-4.0	142-182 56-632 D	S-72910	33, 45, 78	11"	7, 10, 12 Manual	See Note 2	Black	Black	Black	Cue Lever, Stylus Brush
169-512A	BSR	2.5-4.0	142-185 56-638 D	S-72910	33, 45, 78	11"	7, 10, 12 Manual	See Note 2	Black	Black	Black	Cue Lever, Stylus Brush
169-513	BSR	2.0-3.5	142-182 56-632 D	S-72910	33, 45, 78	11"	7, 10, 12 Manual	See Note 2	Black	Black	Black	Cue Lever, Stylus Brush
169-513A	BSR	2.0-3.5	142-185 56-638 D	S-72910	33, 45, 78	11"	7, 10, 12 Manual	See Note 2	Black	Black	Black	Cue Lever, Stylus Brush
169-515	VM	2-2.9	142-182 56-632 D	S-82964	16, 33, 45 78	11"	7, 10, 12 Manual	See Note 2	Black	Black	Black	Cue Lever
169-516	VM	2-2.9	142-182 56-632 D	S-82964	16, 33, 45 78	11"	7, 10, 12 Manual	See Note 2	Black	Black	Black	Cue Lever, Stylus Brush
169-535	BSR	3.5-4.5	142-186 56-639 D-S	S-72910	33, 45, 78	11"	7, 10, 12 Manual	See Note 2	Black	Black	Black	Cue Lever
169-535A	BSR	3.5-4.5	142-186 56-639 D-S	S-72910	33, 45, 78	10-1/8"	7, 10, 12 Manual	See Note 2	Black	Black	Black	Cue Lever
169-540	VM	3.5-4.5	142-187 56-639 D-S	S-82964	16, 33, 45 78	11"	7, 10, 12 Manual	See Note 2	Black	Black	Black and Silver	Cue Lever, Stylus Brush
169-541	VM	3.5-4.5	142-187 56-639 D-S	S-82964	16, 33, 45 78	10"	7, 10, 12 Manual	See Note 2	Black	Black	Black and Silver	Cue Lever

NOTE: 1. All record changers have 120VAC 60Hz motors. See "Misc. Features" for those with overwinds.

2. All record changers will play as many as five (flat and unwarped) records in 12-inch, 10-inch or 7-inch size. Sizes cannot be intermixed.

3. D = Diamond, S = Manufactured Sapphire.

4. Stylus 56-632 and 56-638 are dual radius diamond stylus with universal truncated tip for playing both LP (33 and 45 RPM) and 78 RPM discs.

# TAPE UNIT FEATURES

## SEE NOTES ON PAGE 7

Part No.	Mfg. Code	8-Track/ Cassette	Channels		ALC/Full Feature Note A	Motor Note B	Auto Stop Note C	Use Note D	Misc. Features Note E
			Play	Record					
169-458	AMI/MC	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	M	A1, C1
169-463	Maruco	Cassette	2	2	ALC	DC/E	Tape	M	A1,B,C1,E,FF, I,P2
169-464	AMI/MC	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	C	A1,C1
169-469	AMI/MC	8-Track	2	2	Full	DC/M	Full	M	A1,C1,FF,I, M,P1,R
169-471	AMI/MC	8-Track	2/4	—	—	AC	—	M	A1,C1,Q
169-472	AMI/MC	8-Track	2	2	Full	DC/M	Full	M	A1,C1,FF,I, M,P1,R
169-473	AMI/MC	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	M	A1,C1
169-485	AMI/MF	8-Track	2/4	—	—	AC	—	C	A1,C1,Q
169-486	AMI/MF	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	C	A1,C1
169-487	AMI/MC	8-Track	2	2	Full	DC/M	Full	C	A1,C1,FF,I, M,P1,R
169-489	AMI/MF	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	M	A1,C1
169-490	AMI/MF	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	C	A1,C1
169-490A	AMI/Z/MF	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	C	A1,C1
169-490B	AMI/Z/MF	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	C	A1,C1
169-491	AMI/MF	8-Track	2/4	—	—	AC	—	M	A1,C1,Q
169-492	AMI/MF	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	M	A1,C1
169-494	JVC	Cassette	2	2	ALC	DC/M	Tape	M	A1,B,C1,E,FF, I,P2
169-494-01	JVC	Cassette	2	2	ALC	DC/M	Tape	M	A1,B,C1,E,FF, I,P2
169-505	AMI/MF	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	W	A2,C1
169-505A	AMI/Z/MF	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	W	A2,C1
169-506	AMI/MC	8-Track	2	2	Full	DC/M	Full	W	A2,C1,FF,I, M,P1,R
169-506D	AMI/Z/MC	8-Track	2	2	Full	DC/M	Full	W	A2,C1,FF,I, M,P1,R
169-507	AMI/MC	8-Track	2	2	Full	DC/M	Full	M	A2,C1,FF,I, M,P1,R
169-507A	AMI/Z/MC	8-Track	2	2	Full	DC/M	Full	M	A2,C1,FF,I, M,P1,R
169-510	AMI/MF	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	M	A2,C1

# TAPE UNIT FEATURES

## SEE NOTES BELOW

Part No.	Mfg. Code	8-Track Cassette	Channels		ALC/Full Feature Note A	Motor Note B	Auto Stop Note C	Use Note D	Misc. Features Note E
			Play	Record					
169-510A	AMI/Z/MC	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	M	A2,C1
169-510B	AMI/Z/MF	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	M	A2,C1
169-518	AMI/MF	8-Track	2/4	—	—	AC	—	M	A2,C1,Q
169-519	JVC	Cassette	2	2	ALC	DC/M	Tape	M	A2,B,C1,E,FF, I,P2
169-520	AMI/MF	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	M	A2,C1
169-521	AMI/MF	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	C	A2,C1
169-521A	AMI/Z/MF	8-Track	2	—	—	AC	—	C	A2,C1
169-522	AMI/MF	8-Track	2/4	—	—	AC	—	C	A2,C1,Q
169-523	AMI/MC	8-Track	2	2	Full	DC/M	Full	C	A2,C1,FF,I, M,P1,R
169-536	AMI/ML	8-Track	2	—	—	DC/M	—	C	A2,C2
169-537	AMI/ML	8-Track	2	2	ALC	DC/M	Four	C	A2,C2,I,R

## NOTES

### NOTE A — RECORD

ALC = Automatic Level Control

Full = Full Feature with Record Level Controls and Meters.

### NOTE B — MOTOR

E = Electronic Governor

M = Mechanical Governor

AC Motors require conversion kit if used on 50Hz.

### NOTE C — AUTO STOP

Full = Stops after each program, fourth program or runs continuously (in both Play and Record modes).

Four = Stops after fourth program in Record only.

Tape = Tape tension sensor at end of stop.

### NOTE D — USED IN

C = Console

M = Modular

W = Wedge Modular

### NOTE E — MISC. FEATURES

A1 = Parallel Blade AC Connector.

A2 = Molex Type AC Connector.

B = Bias Frequency Switch.

C1 = RCA Type Audio Connector.

C2 = Spade Lug Audio Connector.

E = Eject

FF = Fast Forward Button.

I = Interlocked Record Button.

M = Record Level Meter.

P1 = Pause Button (Push In, Slide Left to Lock).

P2 = Pause Button (Push-Push).

Q = Automatic 2/4 Channel Switching.

R = Ready Light or Auto Stop Light.

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## THEORY

From time to time Zenith includes the use of new components and circuit applications in product design. Theory and explanation of such components and circuits is included in various manuals. Refer to the inside front cover for further information.

## CIRCUIT BOARD COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION

In order to assist the Service Technician, most circuit boards are marked to identify the location of components, test points, etc., using the schematic reference symbols and numbers. We have also prepared a drawing of the foil side of the circuit board showing the relationship between the components and the foil. This will aid the Technician in quickly tracing circuits, as not only are the components shown, but also the voltages at various check points. Components are identified by a letter/number combination. A letter prefix to indicate the type of component: C=Capacitor, L=Coil, R=Resistor, CR=Diode, etc. The numbers are assigned, in blocks, to identify the circuit in which it is used:

Block	Stage	Example
1 - 99	FM Tuner	R1, C1, L1.
101 - 199	AM Tuner	R101, C101, L101.
201 - 299	IF	R201, C201, L201.
301 - 399	Multiplex	R301, C301, L301.
401 - 449	Audio, Right Channel	R401, C401, L401.
451 - 499	Audio, Left Channel	R451, C451, L451.
501 - 599	Power Supply	R501, C501, L501.
601 - 699	Switching Circuits	R601, C601, L601.
701 - 799	Special Applications	R701, C701, L701.
801 - 849	Audio, Right Back Channel	R801, C801, L801.
851 - 899	Audio, Left Back Channel	R851, C851, L851.

## POWER AMPLIFIERS

When servicing these products, the Service Technician must consider the following:

1. Each channel of the following amplifiers use a pair of matched power transistors in the final output stage. Therefore, should one transistor fail, both transistors must be replaced simultaneously, since they will not perform properly unless matched. (In chassis using complementary symmetry circuits a matched pair consists of one NPN and one PNP transistor.): 1WGR50, 3WGR50, 3WGR52, 3WGR54, 5WFR50, 6WGR55, 6WGR56, 6WGR57, 6WGR90, 6WGR91, 12WGR58, 12WGR59.
2. When a power transistor is replaced the insulator (when used) between the transistor and the heat sink should also be replaced. On the following be certain to apply Dow Corning No. 340 heat conductive grease between the

transistor and the insulator. Also between the insulator and the chassis. The Dow Corning grease can be obtained in 1 c.c. quantities by ordering Part No. 205-51: 3WGR50, 3WGR52, 3WGR54, 5WFR50, 6WGR55, 6WGR56, 6WGR57, 6WGR90, 6WGR91, 12WGR58, 12WGR59.

3. Do not operate these amplifiers without their proper speaker load.
4. Do not short out the audio output of either channel when the amplifier is operating.
5. Should a power transistor fail (short) be certain to replace the emitter resistors for the specific channel. Also be certain to check the condition of the silicon diode rectifiers, and driver transistors.
6. Remove plug-in transistors from their sockets before doing any soldering to the socket lugs.
7. Check bias adjustment control (on chassis so equipt) if any components have been changed in the pre-driver thru output stages. See schematic for added information.

## SIGNAL STRENGTH CHART

There are certain minimum voltages necessary for proper stereo FM reception. To help determine if there is sufficient signal available, the following developed AGC voltage versus micro-volt input voltage charts have been compiled. Since the desired FM Station may not always be operating in the stereo mode when an installation is made, these AGC voltage measurements have been taken with a monaural FM signal. The point "\*\*\*\*" of minimum AGC voltage necessary for good stereo FM reception has been indicated on these charts.

AGC voltages are to be measured with a V.T.V.M. connected to the following Test Points.

Chassis 1WGR50, 3WGR50, 3WGR52, 3WGR54, 5WFR50 — Test Point "C" at base of Q1; located between Transistors Q101 (A.M. Converter) and Q201 (1st I.F.)

Chassis 6WGR55, 6WGR56, 6WGR57 — Test Point at junction of R2 and R229; either end of orange wire at pulley end of gang.

Chassis 6WGR90 — Test Point at Q101 end of purple wire going around pulley end of gang.

Chassis 6WGR91 — Test Point at junction of R2 and R226; gang end of R226.

Chassis 12WGR58 — Test Point at junction of R2 and R229; either end of violet wire at pulley end of gang.

Chassis 12WGR59 — AGC voltages do not provide significant information.

**Chassis 1WGR50, 3WGR50, 3WGR52,  
3WGR54, 5WFR50**

**Chassis 6WGR55,  
6WGR56, 6WGR57**

**Chassis 6WGR90**

Micro Volts Input	Voltage AGC Voltage at Test Point "C"	Micro Volts Input	Reverse AGC Voltage At Gate 2 of FM RF	Micro Volts Input	Reverse AGC Voltage at Test Point "C"
0	1.23	0	5.4	0	5.00
25	1.10	25	4.5	25	4.20
100	0.88	100	3.3	100	2.80
200	0.79	200	2.85	200	2.40
500	0.71	500	2.5	500	1.70
1K	*0.67	1K	*2.1	1K	*1.10
5K	0.60	5K	1.22	5K	0.05
50K	0.12	50K	0.15	50K	-2.40
100K	0.06	100K	-0.08	100K	-3.20

**Chassis 6WGR91**

**Chassis 12WGR58**

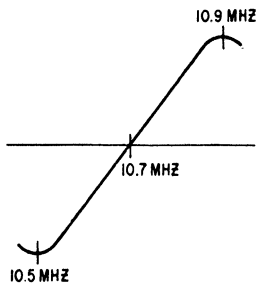
Micro Volts Input	Voltage AGC Voltage At Gate 2 of FM RF (Junction R2 & R226)
0	5.5
25	5.0
100	3.5
200	2.9
500	2.3
1K	*1.9
5K	0.2
50K	-1.3
100K	-1.4

Micro Volts Input	Reverse AGC Voltage At Gate 2 of FM RF
0	5.7
25	4.5
100	2.8
200	2.2
500	1.5
1K	*-0.96
5K	-0.22
50K	-1.10
100K	-1.20

**MINIMUM RATED POWER OUTPUT PER CHANNEL INTO 8 OHMS  
(SINE WAVE CONTINUOUS AVERAGE POWER - OFTEN CALLED RMS POWER)**

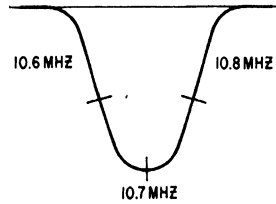
Chassis	Number of Channels	Watts Per Channel	Power Bandwidth	Total Harmonic Distortion (THD) No More Than
3WGR50	2	2.5	100Hz - 10kHz	1.0%
3WGR52	2	2.5	100Hz - 10kHz	1.0%
3WGR54	2	2.5	100Hz - 10kHz	1.0%
6WGR55	2	6.0	80Hz - 12kHz	1.0%
6WGR56	2	6.0	80Hz - 12kHz	1.0%
6WGR57	2	6.0	80Hz - 12kHz	1.0%
6WGR90	4	6.0	80Hz - 12kHz	1.0%
6WGR91	4	6.0	80Hz - 12kHz	1.0%
12WGR58	2	12.0	40Hz - 15kHz	1.0%
12WGR59	2	12.0	40Hz - 15kHz	0.5%

# FM/AM/MULTIPLEX ALIGNMENT



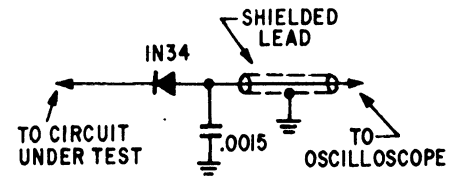
**Scope Pattern A - Ratio Detector**

Adjust for maximum amplitude while maintaining linearity and symmetry. 10.7 MHz marker must be on the curve at base line.



**Scope Pattern-B - IF**

10.6 and 10.8 MHz markers must be symmetrically positioned with 10.7 MHz at center of curve. This point must be adjusted for maximum.



**Detector Probe - C**

If your oscilloscope is not equipped with a detector probe, one can easily be constructed. For best results the probe should be shielded.

## GENERAL

These receivers have been properly aligned at the factory and normally will not require further adjustment. As a result, it is not recommended that any attempt be made to alter the stages. If any components are replaced or if anyone tampers with the adjustments, realignment may be necessary.

## FM ALIGNMENT

Because of the wide band pass required in a FM Multiplex tuner, it is desirable to use an FM signal generator having a deviation of 400 kHz as well as an oscilloscope, when aligning both the FM IF and RF portions of this receiver. It is not only necessary to obtain maximum amplitude in the IF amplifier stages, but also necessary to maintain symmetry. It is desirable to use 10.6, 10.7 and 10.8 Megahertz markers in obtaining IF curve symmetry.

Capacitors mentioned in the alignment procedure should be as small in size as possible and the ground lead of the generator must be connected to ground as close as possible to the point of injection.

## AM ALIGNMENT

A V.T.V.M. on low AC scale connected across the speaker voice coil output terminals (either left or right channels), will be satisfactory for AM, IF and RF adjustments.

## MULTIPLEX ALIGNMENT

Before any attempt is made to align, or service, FM Multiplex circuitry, the technician must be certain that the RF, IF, and Detector alignment is correct, and that the receiver functions normally on monaural signals.

Most Multiplex generators are excellent troubleshooting devices because they provide a composite Multiplex signal as well as an RF signal (which is FM modulated by the composite multiplex signal). The composite signal is very useful since it can be used in signal tracing the Multiplex portion of the receiver. We do not recommend that Multiplex alignment be

made using the composite signal injected at the output terminal of the Detector since there is always some phase shift occurring in the RF, IF or Detector circuits. As a result, Multiplex alignment made by a signal injected at the Ratio Detector input would not be correct. For proper Multiplex alignment the composite signal must FM modulate the RF carrier and then be fed into the FM antenna terminals. With the signal injected in this manner, the Multiplex alignment would then be the best that could possibly be obtained.

RF signals should be injected at a point in the FM band where no signal is present. If at all possible this should be at a frequency near the middle of the FM band. Tune the FM receiver to this point and adjust the RF frequency adjustment on the generator to this same frequency. The AGC voltage developed in the receiver should be maximum. AGC voltage substantially less than this may indicate the RF frequency adjustment is tuned to an image.

## GENERAL TROUBLE-SHOOTING PROCEDURE

Should a problem arise in aligning the FM Multiplex portion of the receiver, the technician must determine whether the difficulty lies in the RF, IF, and Detector portions of the receiver, or whether the difficulty lies in the Multiplex portion. The composite output of the multiplex generator can be injected at the output of the Detector to help determine the area of difficulty. To reduce possible extraneous signals coming through a Ratio Detector, short the Ratio Detector primary with a jumper lead. The wave forms and their magnitude may vary slightly from chassis to chassis, however, they are quite indicative of what will be seen when signal tracing the Multiplex circuitry.

If all the waveforms are similar in form and magnitude to those indicated, it can be assumed that the Multiplex portion of the receiver is functioning properly and the problem lies ahead of this in the FM receiver. If any of the waveforms are missing at a latter point but are apparent at a previous point, circuitry between the two test points should be checked.



# RF AND IF ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

## CHASSIS 1WGR50, 3WGR50, 3WGR52, 3WGR54, 5WFR50, 6WGR55, 6WGR56, 6WGR57

STEP	CONNECT GENERATOR TO	DUMMY ANTENNA	CONNECT VTVM/ SCOPE TO	INPUT SIGNAL FREQUENCY	SET DIAL TO	ADJUST	PURPOSE
NOTE: For AM Alignment Use A Signal With 400 Hertz Modulation, Bandswitch In AM.							
1	One turn loosely coupled to wavemagnet.	None	VTVM Speaker Voice Coil	455 KHz	600 KHz	L203, L204 (T202) L207 (T204) L210 (T206)	Align IF channel for maximum output.
2				1600 KHz	1600 KHz	C1G	Set Oscillator to dial scale.
3				600 KHz	600 KHz	T101	
4				Repeat Steps No. 2 & 3 for minimum change.			
5				1400 KHz	1400 KHz	C1D	Align Antenna stage.
NOTE: For FM Alignment Use A Signal With 400 KHz Deviation, Bandswitch In FM. AFC "Off".							
6	Term. No. 5 of T205 3rd IF Trans. Test Point "G"	47 ohm in shunt with gen. output. Then from hot lead a 27 ohm in series with a .001 MF capacitor.	Scope Ratio Detector Test Point "H"	10.7 MHz	Gang Closed	L212 (T207)	Adjust Primary and Secondary of Ratio Detector for maximum amplitude and symmetry as shown in Scope Pattern "A".
7						L214 (T207)	
8	Term. No. 3 of T203 2nd IF Trans. Test Point "F"		Scope Last FM IF Test Point "G"			L208 & L209 (T205)	Align I.F. transformer for maximum output and symmetry. This pattern is not necessarily identical to the overall Scope Pattern "B".
9	Term. No. 3 of T201 1st IF Trans. Test Point "E"					L205 & L206 (T203)	
10	Test Point "D"					L201 & L202 (T201)	
11						Readjust L201, L202, L205, L206, L208, L209	Align I.F. transformer for maximum output and symmetry as indicated in Scope Pattern "B".
NOTE: In Steps 10 and 11 Generator Ground MUST be Connected On Braid As Close To Gang As Possible.							
12	FM Antenna Post (Disconnect Antenna) Test Point "A"	300 ohm	Scope Last FM IF Test Point "G"	106 MHz	106 MHz	C13	Set Oscillator to dial scale.
13				90 MHz	90 MHz	L4	
14				Repeat Steps 12 and 13 for minimum change.			
15				106 MHz	106 MHz	C1A	Align FM Detector stage for maximum.
16				90 MHz	90 MHz	L2 if necessary	
17				106 MHz	106 MHz	C1H	Align FM Antenna stage for maximum.
18				90 MHz	90 MHz	L1 if necessary	
19				Repeat Steps 15 thru 18 for minimum change.			
NOTE: The Following Applies Only To Chassis 6WGR55, 6WGR56, 6WGR57, No Signal Input.							
20	None	None	None	None	None	R233	Zero center tuning meter.

## MULTIPLEX ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

CHASSIS 1WGR50, 3WGR50, 3WGR52, 3WGR54, 5WFR50, 6WGR55, 6WGR56, 6WGR57

Before Aligning or Servicing Multiplex Circuits Be Certain That RF, IF And Ratio Detector Are Correctly Aligned And That Operation Is Normal On Monaural FM Signals.

Normal On Monaural FM Signals.

STEP	CONNECT GENERATOR TO	DUMMY ANTENNA	CONNECT SCOPE AND/OR ACVTVM	INPUT SIGNAL FREQUENCY	SET DIAL TO	ADJUST	PURPOSE
NOTE: Place Bandswitch In FM STEREO Position.							
1	FM Antenna Post (Disconnect Antenna) Test Point "A"	300 ohm	Test Point "M"	98 MHz 10% Pilot	98 MHz	T301	Adjust 19 kHz Amp for maximum.
2				98 MHz 5% Pilot		R302	Adjust mute control to point where stereo lamp lights up.
3			"L" Tape Output	98 MHz 10% Pilot L+R, L-R, (Mod. L. Only)		T302	Adjust for maximum L Channel Reading
4			"R" Tape Output			T302 if necessary	Adjust for minimum R Channel Reading
5				Repeat Steps 4 and 5 for minimum change.			

## RF AND IF ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE – CHASSIS 6WGR90

STEP	CONNECT GENERATOR TO	DUMMY ANTENNA	CONNECT VTVM/SCOPE TO	INPUT SIGNAL FREQUENCY	SET DIAL TO	ADJUST	PURPOSE
NOTE: For AM Alignment Use A Signal With 400 Hertz Modulation, Bandswitch In AM.							
1	One Turn Loosely coupled to Wavemagnet	None	VTVM Speaker Voice Coil	455 KHz	600 KHz	L203, L204 (T202) L207, L208 (T204) L211, L212 (T206)	Align IF channel for maximum output.
2				1600 KHz	1600 KHz	C1K	Set Oscillator to dial scale.
3				600 KHz	600 KHz	L103 (T102)	
4				Repeat Steps No. 2 & 3 for minimum change.			
5				1400 KHz	1400 KHz	C1H	Align RF stage.
6				600 KHz	600 KHz	L106 (T101)	
7				Repeat Steps No. 5 & 6 for minimum change.			
8				1400 KHz	1400 KHz	C1F	Align Antenna stage.
NOTE: For FM Alignment Use a Signal With 400 KHz Deviation, Bandswitch In FM, AFC "Off".							
9	Term No. 5 of T205 3rd IF Trans. Test Point "G"	47 Ohm in shunt with gen. output. Then from hot lead a 27 Ohm in series with a .001 MF capacitor.	Scope - Ratio Detector Test Point "H"	10.7 MHz	Gang Closed	L213 (T207)	Adjust Primary & Secondary of Ratio Detector for Maximum amplitude & symmetry as shown in Scope Pattern "A."
10						L215 (T207)	
11	Term. No. 3 of T203 2nd IF Trans. Test Point "F"		Scope - Last FM IF Test Point "G"			L209 & L210 (T205)	Align I.F. Transformer for maximum output and symmetry. This pattern is not necessarily identical to the overall Scope Pattern "B".
12	Term. No. 4 of T201 1st IF Trans. Test Point "E"					L205 & L206 (T203)	
13	Test Point "D"					L201 & L202 (T201)	
14						Readjust L201, L202, L205, L206, L209 & L210	Align I.F. Transformer for maximum output and symmetry as indicated in Scope Pattern "B".
NOTE: In Steps 13 and 14 Generator Ground Must Be Connected On Braid As Close to Gang As Possible.							
15	FM Antenna Post (Disconnect Antenna) Test Point "A"	300 Ohm	Scope - Last FM IF Test Point "G"	106 MHz	106 MHz	C13	Set Oscillator to dial scale.
16				90 MHz	90 MHz	L4	
17				Repeat Steps 15 & 16 for minimum change.			
18				106 MHz	106 MHz	C1C	Align FM Detector stage for maximum.
19				90 MHz	90 MHz	L2 if necessary	
20				106 MHz	106 MHz	C1A	Align FM Antenna stage for maximum.
21				90 MHz	90 MHz	L1 if necessary	
22				Repeat Steps 15 thru 21 for minimum change.			

## FM—MULTIPLEX ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE – CHASSIS 6WGR90

Before Aligning Or Servicing Multiplex Circuits Be Certain That RF, IF, And Ratio Detector Are Correctly Aligned And That Operation Is Normal On Monaural FM Signals.

STEP	CONNECT GENERATOR TO	DUMMY ANTENNA	CONNECT SCOPE AND /OR ACVTVM	INPUT SIGNAL FREQUENCY	SET DIAL TO	ADJUST	PURPOSE
NOTE: Place Bandswitch In FM Stereo Position.							
1	FM Antenna Post (Disconnect Antenna) Test Point "A"	300 Ohm	Test Point "M"	98 MHz 10% Pilot	98 MHz	T301	Adjust 19 kHz Amp for maximum.
2				98 MHz 5% Pilot		R302	Adjust mute control to point where stereo lamp lights up.
3			"L" Tape Output	98 MHz 10% Pilot L + R, L - R, (Mod. L Only)		T303	Adjust for maximum L Channel reading.
4			"R" Tape Output			T303 if necessary	Adjust for minimum R Channel reading.
5						Repeat Steps 4 and 5 for minimum change.	To provide max. separation.

## RF AND IF ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE – CHASSIS 6WGR91

STEP	CONNECT GENERATOR TO	DUMMY ANTENNA	CONNECT VTVM/ SCOPE TO	INPUT SIGNAL FREQUENCY	SET DIAL TO	ADJUST	PURPOSE
NOTE: For AM Alignment Use A Signal With 400 Hertz Modulation, Bandswitch In AM.							
1	One turn loosely coupled to wavemagnet.	None	VTVM Speaker Voice Coil	455 KHz	600 KHz	L203, L204 (T202) L207, L208 (T204) L211 (T206)	Align IF channel for maximum output.
2				1600 KHz	1600 KHz	C1H	Set Oscillator to dial scale.
3				600 KHz	600 KHz	T101	
4				Repeat Steps No. 2 and 3 for minimum change.			
5				1400 KHz	1400 KHz	C1F	Align Antenna stage.
NOTE: For FM Alignment Use A Signal With 400 KHz Deviation, Bandswitch In FM, AFC "Off".							
6	Term. No. 5 of T205 3rd IF Trans. Test Point "G".	47 ohm in shunt with generator output. Then from hot lead a 27 ohm in series with a .001 MF Capacitor.	Scope - Ratio Detector Test Point "H"	10.7 MHz	Gang Closed	L214 (T207)	Adjust Primary and Secondary of Ratio Detector for maximum amplitude and symmetry as shown in Scope Pattern "A".
7						L215 (T207)	
8	Term. No. 3 of T203 2nd IF Trans. Test Point "F".		Scope - Last FM IF Test Point "G"			L209 & L210 (T205)	Align I.F. Transformer for maximum output and symmetry. This pattern is not necessarily identical to the overall Scope Pattern "B".
9	Term. No. 3 of T201 1st IF Trans. Test Point "E".					L205 & L206 (T203)	
10	Test Point "D".					L201 & L202 (T201)	
11						Readjust L201, L202, L205, L206, L209, L210	Align I.F. Transformer for maximum output and symmetry as indicated in Scope Pattern "B".
NOTE: In Steps 10 and 11 Generator Ground MUST Be Connected On Braid As Close To Gang As Possible.							
12	FM Antenna Post (Disconnect Antenna) Test Point "A".	300 ohm	Scope - Last FM IF Test Point "G"	106 MHz	106 MHz	C13	Set Oscillator to dial scale.
13				90 MHz	90 MHz	L4	
14				Repeat Steps 12 and 13 for minimum change.			Align FM Detector stage for maximum.
15				106 MHz	106 MHz	C1C	
16				90 MHz	90 MHz	L2 if necessary	Align FM Antenna stage for maximum.
17				106 MHz	106 MHz	C1A	
18				90 MHz	90 MHz	L1 if necessary	
19				Repeat Steps 15 thru 18 for minimum change.			

## FM—MULTIPLEX ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE – CHASSIS 6WGR91

Before Aligning Or Servicing Multiplex Circuits Be Certain That RF, IF, And Ratio Detector Are Correctly Aligned And That Operation Is - Normal On Monaural FM Signals.

STEP	CONNECT GENERATOR TO	DUMMY ANTENNA	CONNECT SCOPE AND/OR ACVTVM	INPUT SIGNAL FREQUENCY	SET DIAL TO	ADJUST	PURPOSE
NOTE: Place Bandswitch In FM STEREO Position.							
1	FM Antenna Post (Disconnect Antenna) Test Point "A".	300 ohm	Test Point "M"	98 MHz 10% Pilot	98 MHz	T301	Adjust 19 kHz Amp for maximum.
						NOTE:—Stereo Indicator Lamp may be on or off during the above steps.	
2				98 MHz 5% Pilot		R301	Adjust mute control to point where stereo lamp lights up.
						NOTE:—Stereo Indicator Lamp must remain on during the following steps.	
3			"L" Tape Output	98 MHz 10% Pilot L+R, L-R, (Mod. L Only)		T302	Adjust for maximum L Channel Reading.
4			"R" Tape Output			T302 if necessary	Adjust for minimum R Channel Reading.
5				Repeat Steps 4 and 5 for minimum change.			To provide maximum separation.

## TECHNICAL APPLICATIONS

### FOUR CHANNEL SOUND SYSTEMS

From time to time, we receive inquiries regarding the different "Four Channel" encoding systems that are in use, and how our audio products reproduce those systems. In an effort to simplify explanation, we have prepared the adjacent tables describing the output signal with various combinations of input signal sources, vs. Four Channel operating or decoding modes (switch positions). While the tables were prepared primarily for those of our models having Four Channel circuitry using low level electronic decoding, part of the tables (see Note #4) are applicable to those of our stereo models containing a high level Speaker Matrix decoding system which we call "Two On Two" (formerly "Two Plus Two"). Although Speaker Matrix decoding is a convenient method by which to achieve "Four Channel" sound (it simply requires the addition of two speaker systems — Left Back and Right Back — to certain stereo models), it cannot provide the flexibility of the low level electronic decoding circuitry currently used in our Four Channel models. "Two On Two" Speaker Matrix usually includes switching provisions so the added speaker systems can be used as regular extension speakers, if so desired.

Four Channel circuitry and decoding has been explained in the following recent service manuals:

HF26, pages 29 through 40 — Low Level Electronic Decoding.

HF31, pages 26 through 27 — High Level Speaker Matrix Decoding.

### FOUR CHANNEL GLOSSARY

As technology advances, terminology becomes more complex, and the meaning of various terms may become unclear. For this reason, we are including a glossary of some terms as used in the adjacent tables.

**AMBIENT** — Surrounding; encompassing; sounds which may be in both channels but of different amplitudes, phases, frequencies or time delays.

**CARRIER** — A frequency which is modulated by audio information (used in the "CD-4" system).

**CD-4** — Discrete Four Channel phonograph disc system using an FM modulated carrier, ("CD-4" is a trademark of JVC).

**DECODE** — 1. To recover information and recreate "Four Channel" sound. 2. A switch position on certain Four Channel models to activate decoding circuitry.

**DECODER** — Circuitry used to recover encoded signals ("Stereo-4", "SQ", "QS" records, etc.).

**DEMODULATOR** — Circuitry used to recover special modulation signals on "CD-4" records.

**DISCRETE** — Separate, distinct.

**ELECTRONIC DECODING** — Decoding by use of active components in Zenith's low level decoding systems. Also see "Low Level".

**ENCODE** — To combine four separate channels of information into two so they can be placed on phonograph records.

**ENCODER** — Circuitry used to encode signals ("Stereo-4", "SQ", "QS" records, etc.).

**ENHANCE** — 1. Refers to the "enhanced" or "surround" sound derived from the recovery of ambient signals. 2. A switch position on certain Four Channel models to activate decoding circuitry (primarily for decoding "Stereo-4" encoded or ambient signals).

**E-V** — A matrix system of Four Channel encoding and decoding (See "Stereo-4").

**FOUR CHANNEL** — 1. A discrete system having four separate and distinct channels (as in four channel tape). 2. A matrix system in which four channels are combined and conveyed by a stereo source.

**HIGH LEVEL** — Refers to decoding done in a circuit having a high signal level (as in a speaker circuit). Also see Speaker Matrix.

**LOW LEVEL** — Refers to decoding done in a circuit having a low signal level (as at preamp level). Also see Electronic Decoding.

**MATRIX, MATRIX I, MATRIX II, MATRIX DECODE** — Switch positions on certain models used to activate decoding circuitry.

**MATRIX** — Circuit used to combine signals to be encoded or to separate encoded signals. As opposed to discrete. Also see Speaker Matrix.

(Glossary continued on page 16.)

### NOTES FOR TABLES 1 AND 2

(See page 15)

**NOTE #1** — Back channels operate at lower level than front to provide front source illusion on Models D715, E725, F941, F942, F946, F947, G941, G942, and G946.

**NOTE #2** — CD-4 encoded records require use of a CD-4 cartridge and a special demodulator system for proper reproduction. CD-4 records *may* be reproduced as explained for stereo input, subject to possible record wear caused by non CD-4 cartridge and stylus. This record wear can result in loss of four channel information encoded on CD-4 records.

**NOTE #3** — If C9029 or E9029 Four Channel Decoder Adaptors are used with any model having a Speaker Matrix Switch ("2 On 2", formerly "2 Plus 2") connect rear speaker to C9029/E9029 and use its Decoder Switch. Place main unit Speaker Matrix switch in "Stereo", *not* "Matrix", for best performance. This arrangement will also permit use with discrete Four Channel sources (such as Model D762 2/4 Channel 8 Track Tape Player).

**NOTE #4** — Models with "2 On 2" (formerly "2 Plus 2") Speaker Matrix feature will reproduce Mono and Stereo sources as described under Discrete (when Speaker Matrix switch is in "Stereo") and Enhance (when Speaker Matrix switch is in "Matrix").

## OUTPUT EFFECTS OF FOUR CHANNEL SYSTEMS INCLUDING SPEAKER MATRIX SYSTEMS

Table 1 describes the output effect that will occur when different Four Channel operating modes (Discrete, Enhance, Decode) are selected, via the decoder switch or pushbutton, using various types of Input Signal Sources. Table 2 describes the decoder switch, or pushbutton, positions on given models to obtain Discrete or Matrix (Enhance or Decode) Four Channel operating modes. These two charts are used together as follows:

1. Select the Input Signal Source at the left of Table 1 and follow horizontal row to right to desired output effect.
2. Follow vertical column containing output effect down to corresponding column in Table 2. Applicable Four Channel operating modes (Discrete, Enhance or Decode) are identified at top of columns.

3. Select model number at left of Table 2 and follow model number row to the right to previously selected vertical column.
4. Intersection of row and column indicates switch or pushbutton position.

### EXAMPLE:

1. To reproduce a "Stereo-4" encoded record in the recommended operating mode you would enter Table 1 at "Four Channel Encoded Stereophonic" and follow that row to the right to the box for "Stereo-4" (which is under "Enhance").
2. Follow "Enhance" column down to Table 2.
3. Assume Model G941 and go right in that row to the column "Enhance".
4. Proper setting of "Decode Mode Switch" is "Matrix II".

**TABLE 1 – OUTPUT EFFECT – INPUT SIGNAL VS. OPERATING MODES**

		OPERATING MODES		
		DISCRETE	ENHANCE	DECODE
INPUT SIGNAL SOURCE	MONOPHONIC	MONOPHONIC (NOTE #1)		
	STEREOPHONIC	STEREOPHONIC (NOTE #1)	QUASI – FOUR CHANNEL Recommended for any stereo source containing detectable ambient information.	QUASI – FOUR CHANNEL Reproduces similar to Stereophonic input in "Enhance" mode.
	FOUR CHANNEL ENCODED STEREOPHONIC (Including "STEREO-4", "SQ", "QS")	STEREOPHONIC Encoded material plays in stereophonic. (NOTE #1)	QUASI – FOUR CHANNEL Recommended for "STEREO-4" encoded.	QUASI – FOUR CHANNEL Recommended for "SQ" and "QS". "QS" will exhibit slightly different location than "SQ".
	QUADRAPHONIC (Discrete Four Channel Tape (NOTE #2))	QUADRAPHONIC Recommended for discrete Four Channel Source.	QUASI-FOUR CHANNEL Not discrete. Rear channels are decoded in these positions.	

**TABLE 2 – DECODER SWITCH POSITION – MODEL VS. OPERATING MODES**

		OPERATING MODES		
		DISCRETE	ENHANCE	DECODE
MODELS	C9029, E9029 (NOTE #3)	DECODER SWITCH AT "OFF"	DECODER SWITCH AT "ON"	NOT USED
	D715, E725	MODE SWITCH AT "OFF"	MODE SWITCH AT "ENHANCE"	MODE SWITCH AT "DECODE"
	F941, F942, F946, F947, G941, G942, G946	DECODE MODE SWITCH AT "DISCRETE"	DECODE MODE SWITCH AT "MATRIX II"	DECODE MODE SWITCH AT "MATRIX I"
	F712, F736, G736	MATRIX DECODE PUSHBUTTON "OUT"	NOT USED	MATRIX DECODE PUSHBUTTON "IN"
	SPEAKER MATRIX (NOTE #4)	"STEREO"	"MATRIX"	NOT USED

**MODULATOR** — A circuit used to encode signals ("CD-4" records).

**MONOPHONIC** — One sound source.

**QUADRAPHONIC** — Four separate and distinct sound sources.

**QUASI-FOUR CHANNEL** — Refers to the simulated "Four Channel" sound pattern achieved by use of a decoder.

**QS** — A matrix system of Four Channel encoding in which signals are varied by phase ( $180^\circ$ ,  $\pm 90^\circ$ ). ("QS" is a trademark of Sansui Electric Co).

**SQ** — A matrix system of Four Channel encoding in which signals are varied in level and phase ( $180^\circ$ ,  $\pm 90^\circ$ ). ("SQ" is a trademark of CBS Laboratories, Inc.)

**STEREO** — A switch position on certain stereo models having "Two On Two" Speaker Matrix circuitry.

**STEREO-4** — A matrix system of Four Channel, encoding in which signals are varied in level and phase ( $180^\circ$ ). ("Stereo-4" is a trademark of Electro-Voice, Inc.).

**SPEAKER MATRIX** — Refers to those systems in which enhancing is achieved in a speaker circuit. Also see High Level.

### REPAIRING PUSH BUTTON SWITCHES USED IN THE 5WER52 SERIES AND 6WGR91 CHASSIS

Models in the F712W, F736W and G73W series (using Chassis 5WER52, 52Z1, 52Z2, 52Z3 and 6WGR91) contain a multi-section push button switch assembly (Part Number 85-1403). Six switch sections are interlocked to provide selection of AM, FM, FM Stereo, Phono, Tape and Aux. The other two sections are of the push-push non-interlock type selecting Decode Off-On and AFC Off-On.

Lets consider the primary defect catagories, such as: intermittent, noisy or latching malfunction. We will look at the latching failures later; but first we will deal with the intermittent and noisy catagories because of their common nature, both as to area of cause and also the method of correction. Your first step should be to determine if the defect is caused by a bad external connection (including soldering to the circuit board or a fault in the foil).

If you determine that there is a fault in the bandswitch, examine the switch assembly more closely (See Figure 1). You will note that the switches have two sets of terminals. Terminals of the standard solder lug type are on the side away from the circuit board, (and are not normally used in this application), while lance type terminals on the other side of the switch are inserted into the circuit board. One might think that it would be necessary to unsolder the entire switch assembly (approximately 115 solder connections between the circuit board and switch), remove the switch assembly and install a new one before the switch is repaired. Not really! It may be possible to replace a single switch section, which is not only much faster than replacing the entire switch assembly, but also greatly reduces possible damage to the circuit board.

A replacement switch assembly can be examined, then used to practice the following disassembly procedures, before repairing a switch in the chassis.

Figure 1 illustrates a complete switch assembly, while Figure 2 shows how a switch section is mounted in the switch frame. Note that each section is mounted in the frame and that four tabs of the frame are bent down over each switch section to secure that section. If a switch section must be replaced, proceed as follows:

1. Straighten the four tabs.

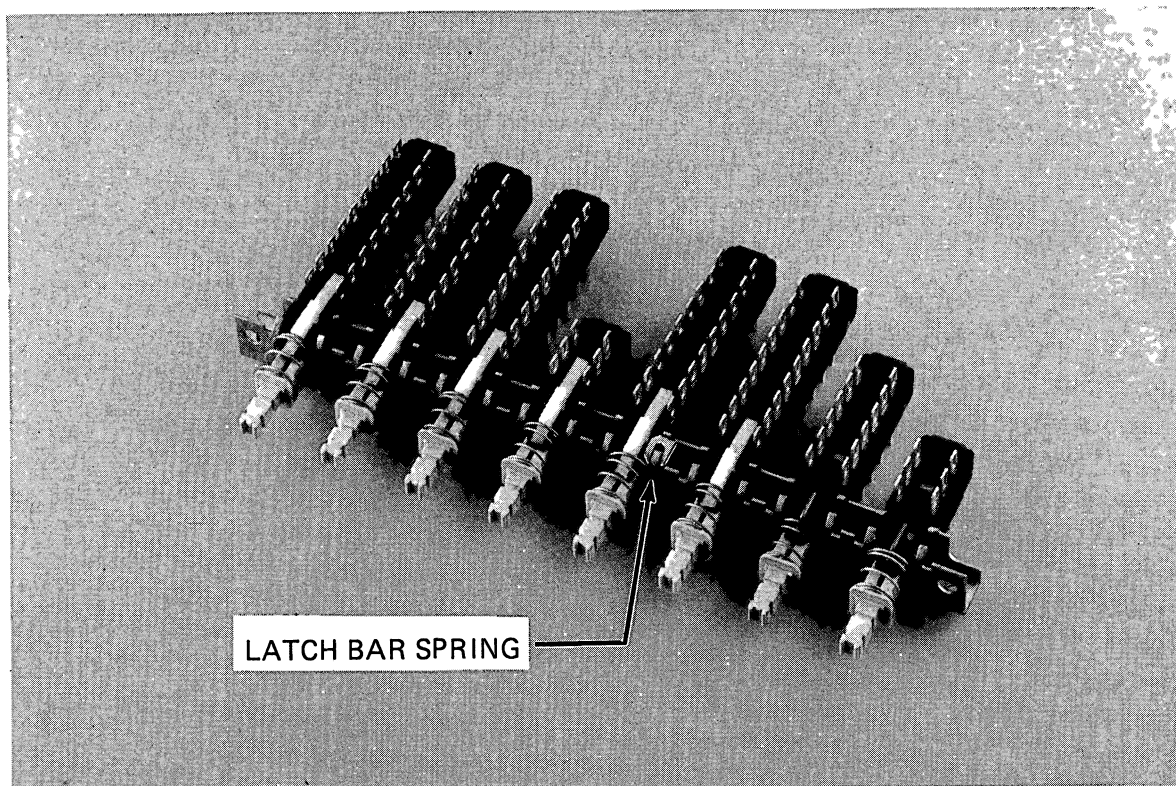


FIGURE 1 — BANDSWITCH ASSEMBLY (PART NUMBER 85-1403)

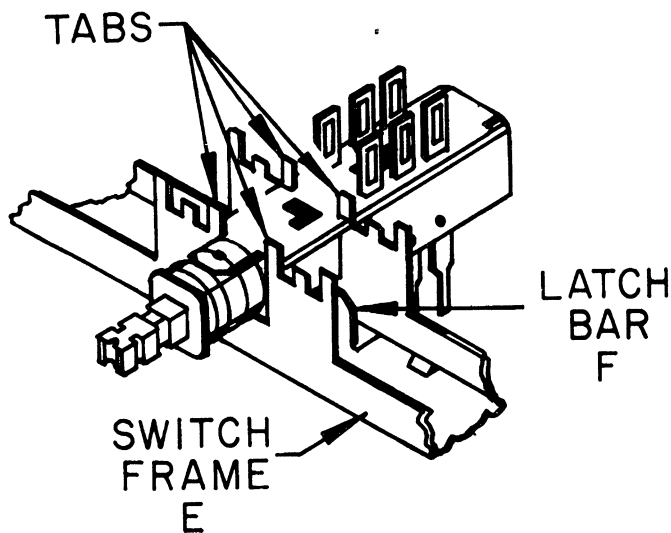


FIGURE 2 – SWITCH SECTION MOUNTING

2. Carefully unsolder the switch terminals on the foil side of the circuit board. (A solder sucker would be helpful).
3. Remove the switch section from the circuit board and frame.
4. Be certain that the holes in the circuit board are open and free of solder.
5. Install the new switch section so the lance type terminals fit into the proper circuit board holes and that the switch body is fully seated into the frame.
6. Once the new switch is fully seated, bend the four tabs down to secure switch in position.
7. Solder the terminals on the foil side.
8. Check switch for proper operation.

Switch sections may fail to latch. In push-push switches, a broken or missing locking pin or damage to the plunger could cause a latching failure. Interlocking switch sections may fail to latch if the latch bar spring (located on top of the switch assembly—normally on top of a middle switch section, see Figure 1) is weak or missing, or if the latch bar or switch frame is deformed. A burred or bent contact or improper lubrication may result in a switch that operates roughly.

Operation of the interlock feature is as follows (See Figure 3). Depressing the pushbutton will cause a notch in the plunger to engage the latch bar, which in turn presses against the latch bar spring (See Figure 1). The peak between the plunger notches will press against the latch bar, in turn causing release of the other switches in the interlocked group. As the plunger is depressed further, the latch bar spring will cause the latch bar to engage the second plunger notch, locking the plunger in the "in" position.

Repair of a latching malfunction could range from adjusting tension on the latch bar spring (located on top of the switch assembly in Figure 1), to removal of one or more switch sections (if a latch bar or frame were deformed).

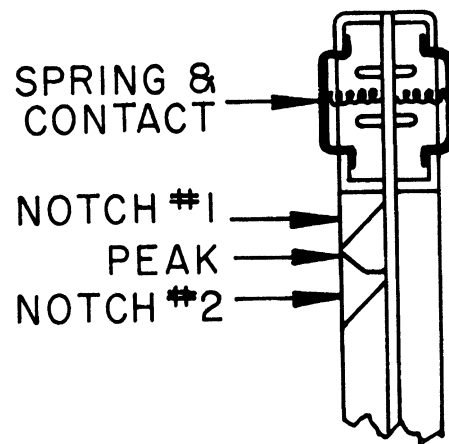


FIGURE 3 – INTERLOCK ACTION

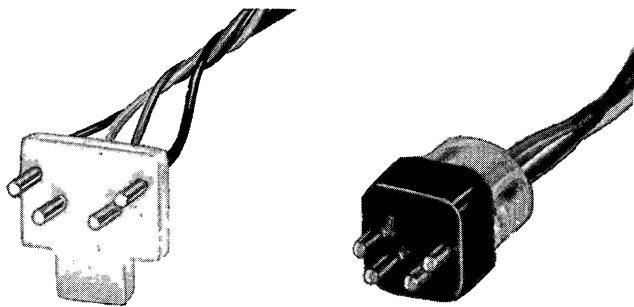
By following the above instructions, a service technician can repair many of the common switch malfunctions without removing a complete switch from a circuit board. This way it is possible for a technician to effect a repair with minimal time and effort.

### RECORD CHANGER AND PHONO CARTRIDGE INTERCHANGEABILITY

Record changers in the 169-511, 169-512 and 169-513 series (used in "G" model stereo products) may use either a 142-182 or a 142-185 phono cartridge. While these cartridges provide the same basic electrical performance and will fit the same mounting, they are not directly interchangeable because the four contacts are positioned differently. This results in the use of different connector and cable assemblies. Figure 4 illustrates the connector appearance and pin configuration of both connectors. You will note that the spacing between pins is closer on the connector part of cable assembly #906-11235-0, than on #906-11234-9.

The following table details the part number identification and family relationship of the above record changers, phono cartridges and cable assemblies.

RECORD CHANGER	169-511 169-512 169-513	169-511A 169-512A 169-513A
CARTRIDGE	142-182	142-185
STYLUS	56-632	56-638
CABLE ASSEMBLY WITH CONNECTOR	906-11234-9	906-11235-0



906-11234-9  
USED WITH 142-182

906-11235-0  
USED WITH 142-185  
AND 142-186

*FIGURE 4 – CARTRIDGE CONNECTORS*

### CHASSIS 12WGR59 ACCESSIBILITY FOR SERVICING AND ALIGNMENT

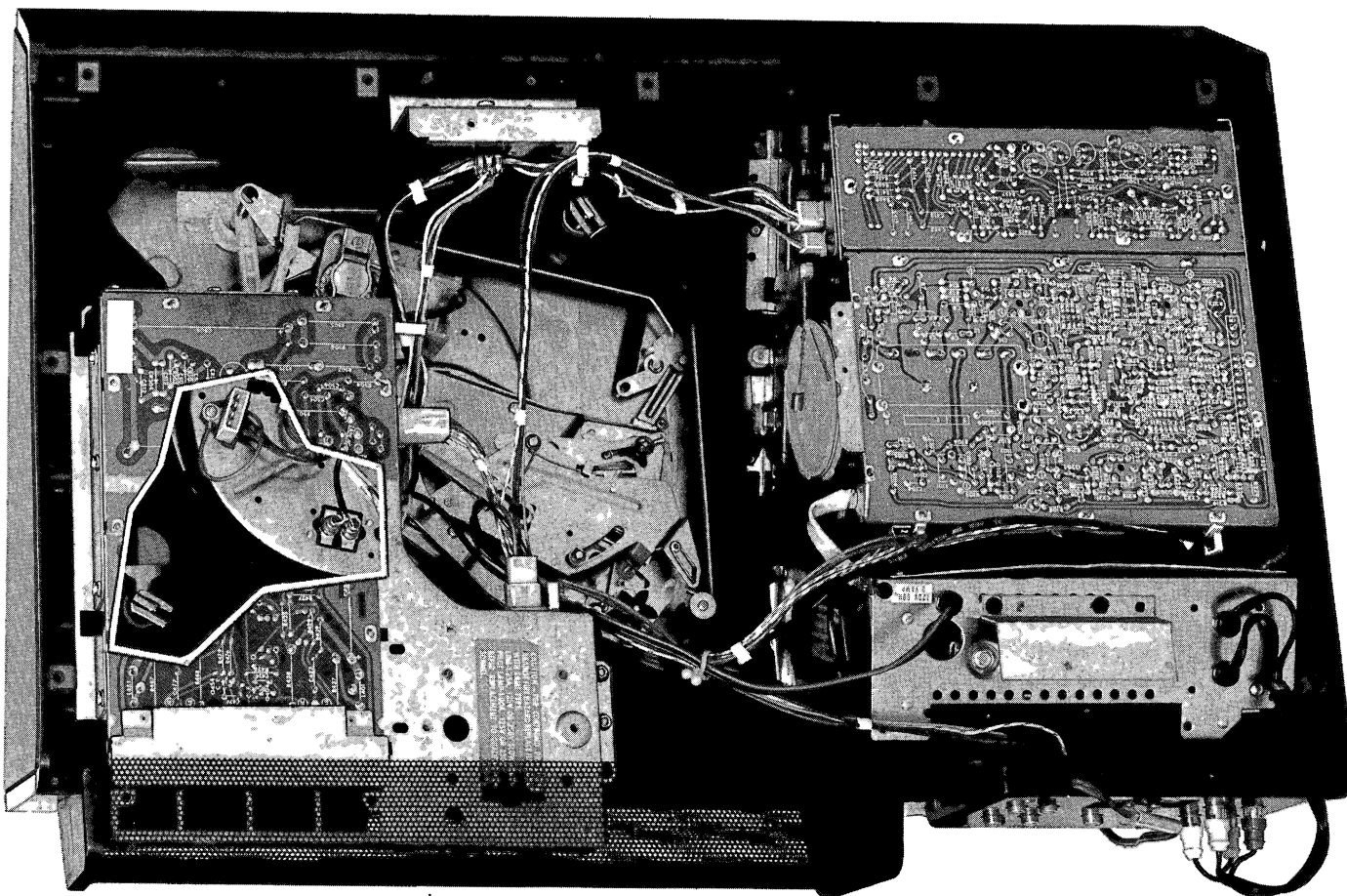
Once the bottom cover has been removed from Models G596W and GR596W (as described on pages 28 thru 31 of Service Manual HF31), you will see that there is ready accessibility to the foil sides of both the tuner and the combined power supply/power amplifier chassis for servicing and also some alignment points (See Figure 5 for bottom view). But, what if

you want to make adjustments on the gang, or at other points not accessible from the foil side? In most cases it is not necessary to remove the tuner chassis! Just remove the snap-off escutcheon as explained on page 30 of HF 31.

Once the escutcheon is removed, locate the dial light well "EE" (See Figure 6).

1. Rotate the tuning shaft "AA" counter-clockwise (gang closed).
2. Remove two screws "BB" holding dial pointer background strip "CC".
3. Remove five screws "DD" holding dial light well "EE".
4. Lift dial light well "EE" and move it out of way, being careful not to create a short.

You now have access to most components on the component side of the tuner circuit board (without the time required to remove the chassis) for alignment, visual inspection and limited parts replacement. This unique service tip will save considerable time when servicing this area of Chassis 12WGR59.



*FIGURE 5 – CHASSIS 12WGR59*



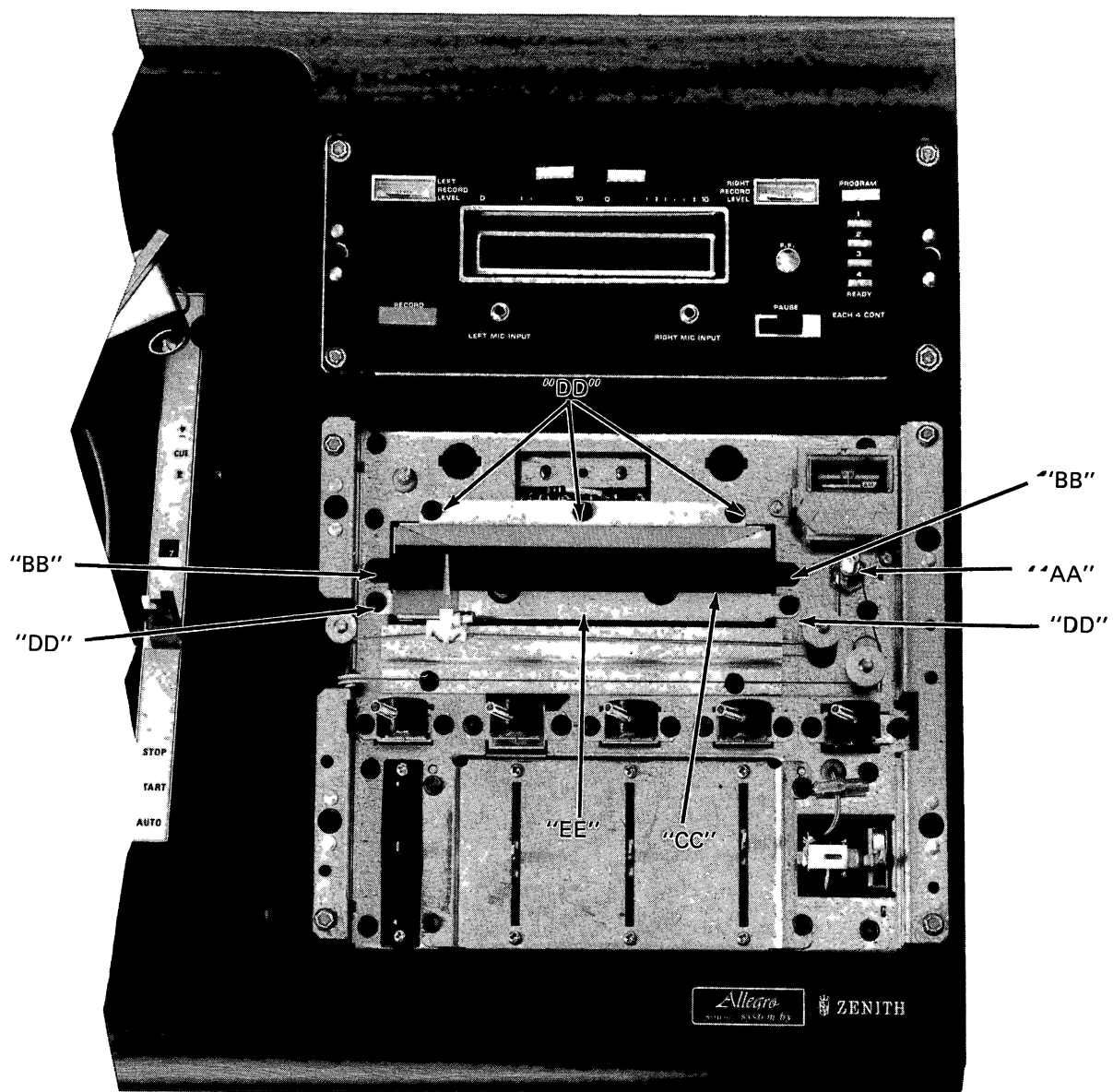


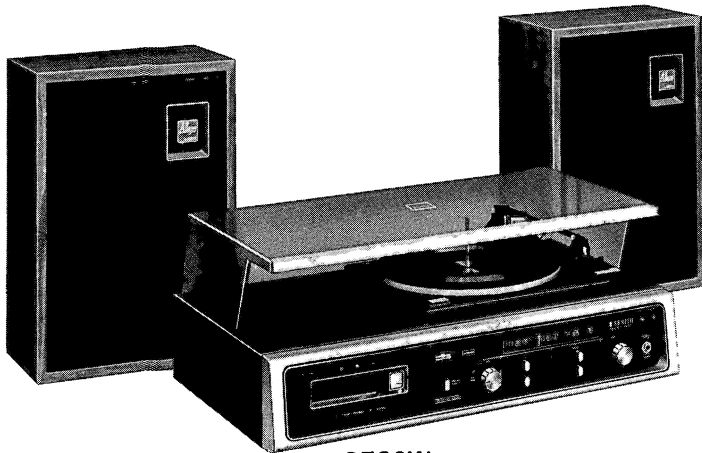
FIGURE 6 – CHASSIS 12WGR59



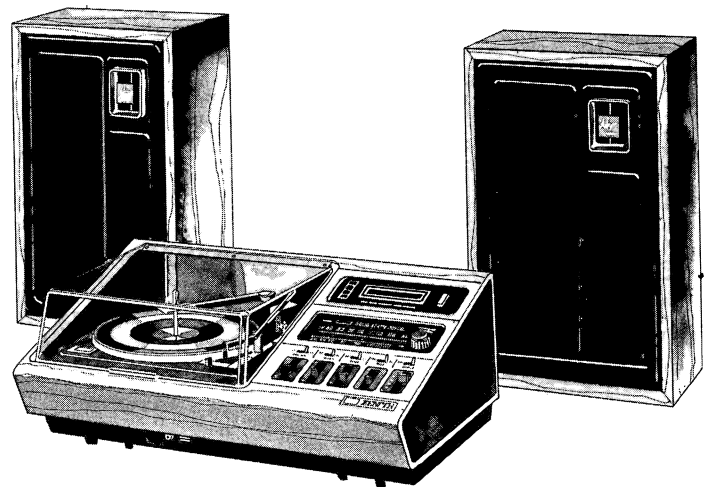
G584W



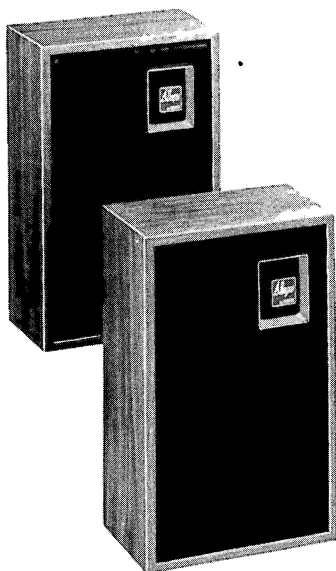
GR587W



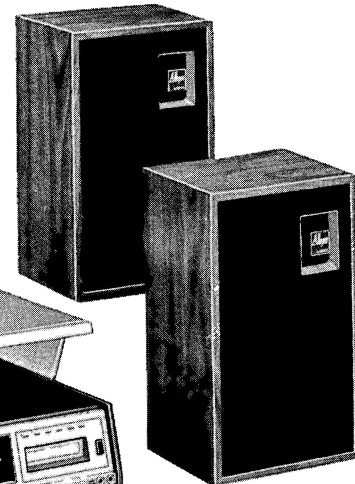
G590W



G596W



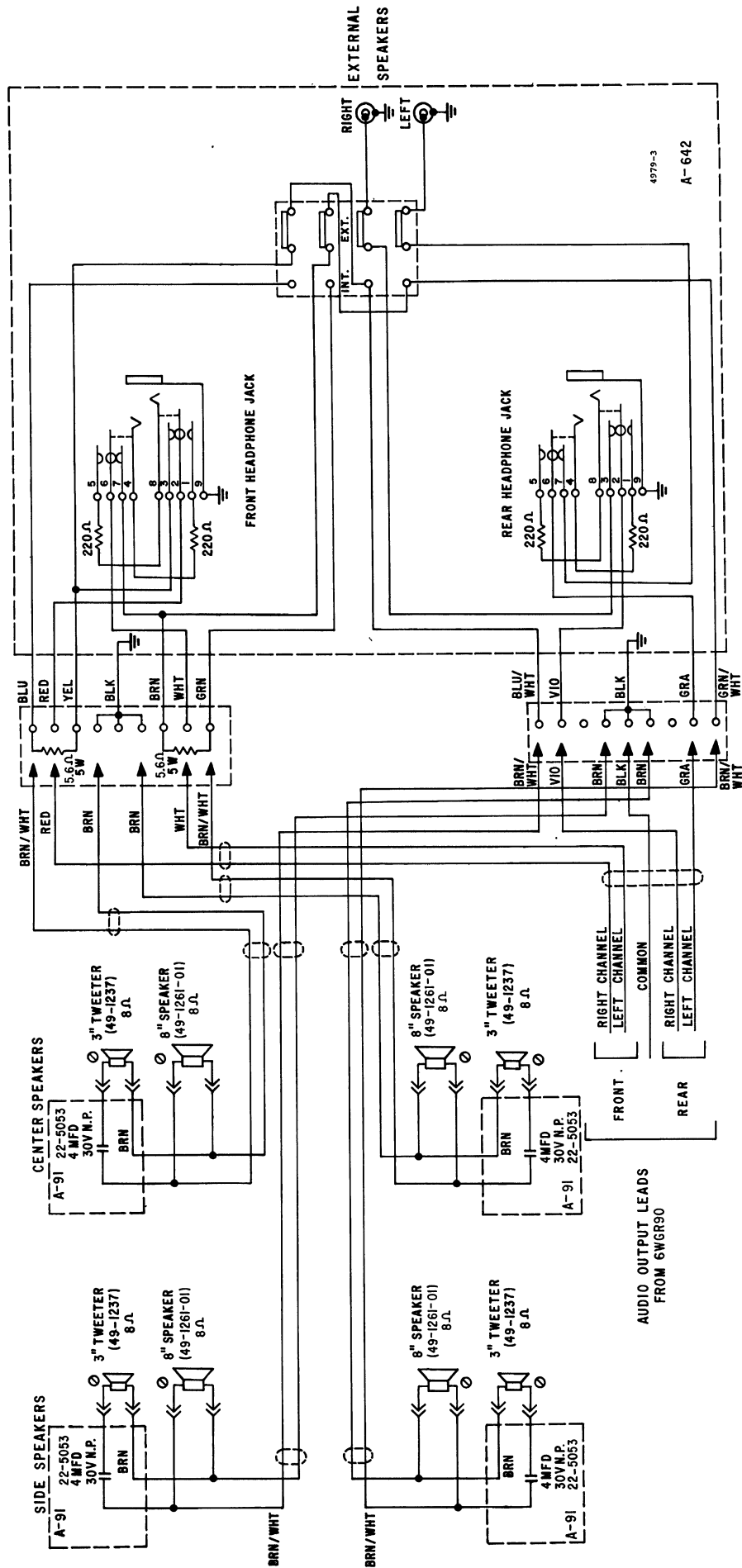
G736W



NOTE — MODULAR MODELS  
ARE SHOWN WITH OPTIONAL  
ALLEGRO SPEAKER SYSTEMS.

REPRESENTATIVE MODEL ILLUSTRATIONS

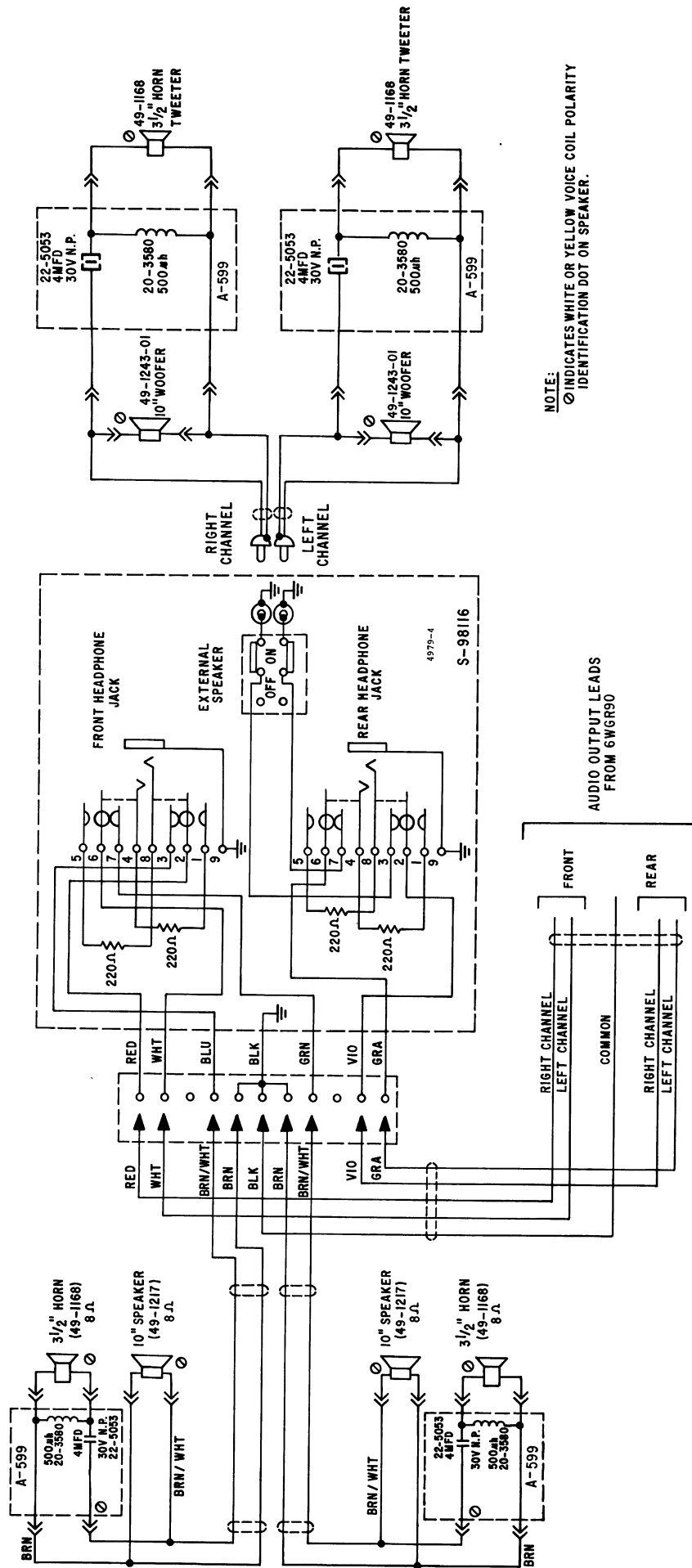
# G94IDE, G94IP, G942M



NOTE:  
 ○ INDICATES WHITE OR YELLOW VOICE COIL  
 POLARITY IDENTIFICATION DOT ON SPEAKER.

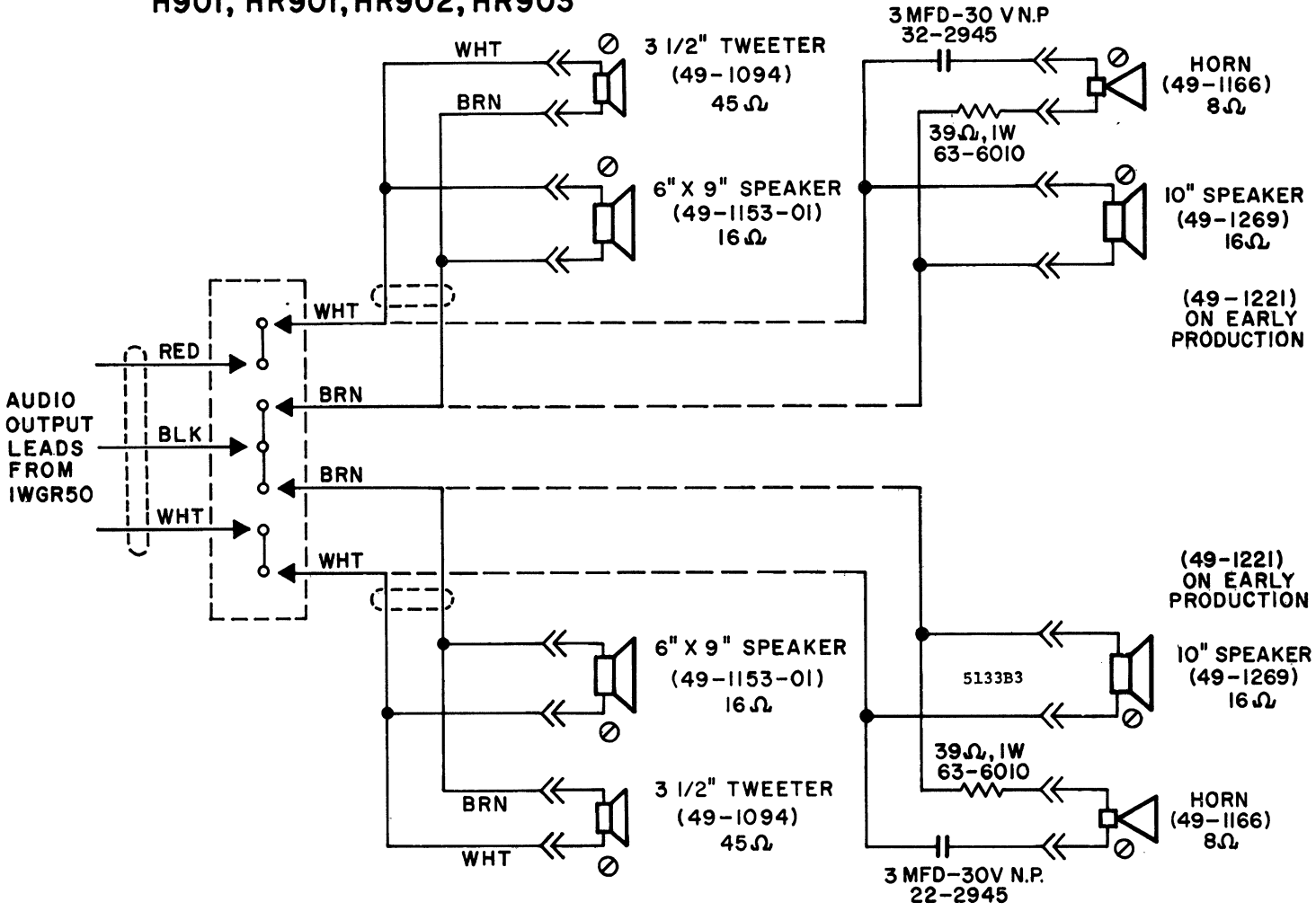
## SPEAKER WIRING DRAWINGS

G946AE



MODELS: G901-I, GR901-I  
H901, HR901, HR902, HR903

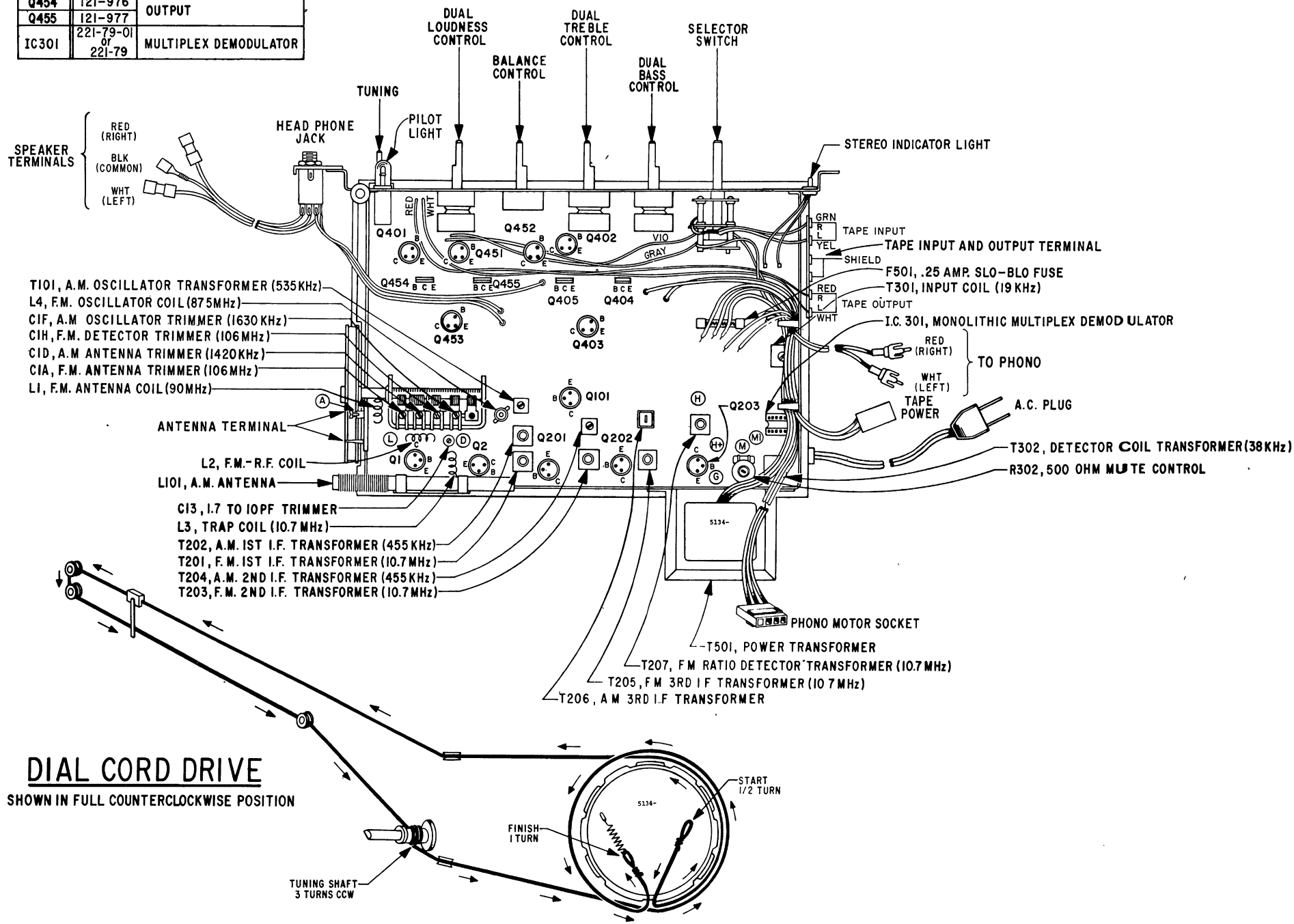
MODELS: SR917, SR918



⊙ INDICATES WHITE OR YELLOW VOICE COIL POLARITY IDENTIFICATION DOT ON SPEAKER.

TRANSISTORS		
No.	PART No.	DESCRIPTION
Q1	121-612	F.M.-R.F.
Q2	121-613	F.M. CONVERTER
Q101	121-735	A.M. CONVERTER
Q201	121-614	A.M.-F.M. 1st I.F.
Q202	121-950	A.M.-F.M. 2nd I.F.
Q203	121-950	F.M. 3rd I.F.
Q401	121-975	PRE-AMPLIFIER
Q402	121-433	PRE-DRIVER
Q403	121-975	DRIVER
Q404	121-976	OUTPUT
Q405	121-977	OUTPUT
Q451	121-975	PRE-AMPLIFIER
Q452	121-433	PRE-DRIVER
Q453	121-975	DRIVER
Q454	121-976	OUTPUT
Q455	121-977	OUTPUT
IC301	221-79-01 or 221-79	MULTIPLEX DEMODULATOR

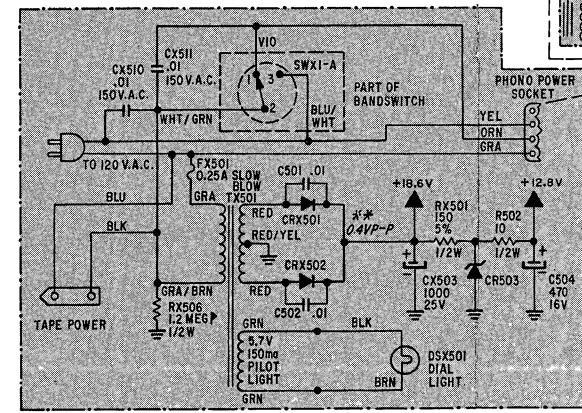
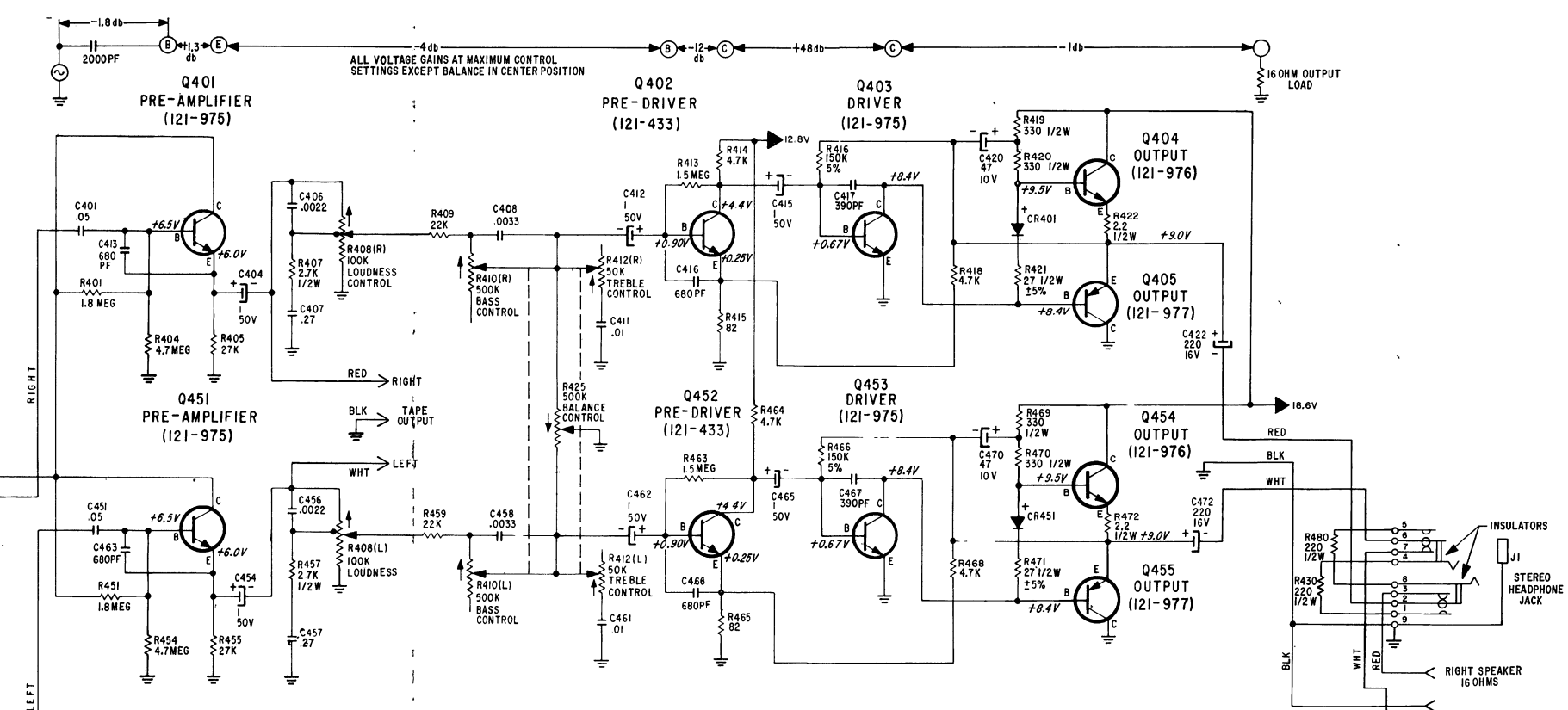
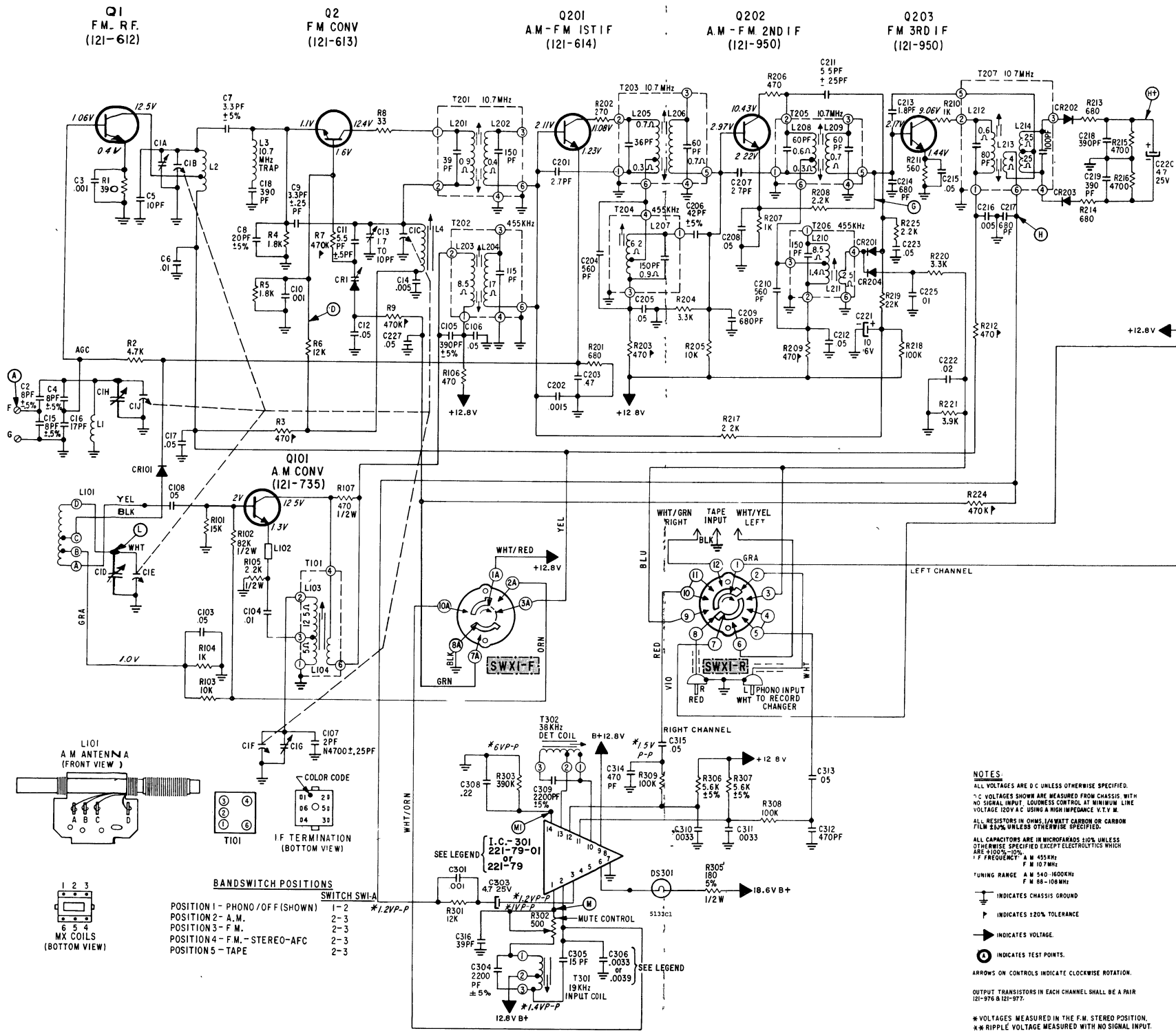
TEST POINTS	
A	F.M. ANTENNA INPUT
D	1st F.M. I.F. INPUT
G	3rd F.M. OUTPUT
H	F.M. DETECTOR OUTPUT
H+	RATIO DETECTOR PRIMARY TUNING
L	A.M. R.F. & I.F. INPUT
M	19KHz A.C. GAIN
MI	19KHz D.C. GAIN



### DIAL CORD DRIVE

SHOWN IN FULL COUNTERCLOCKWISE POSITION

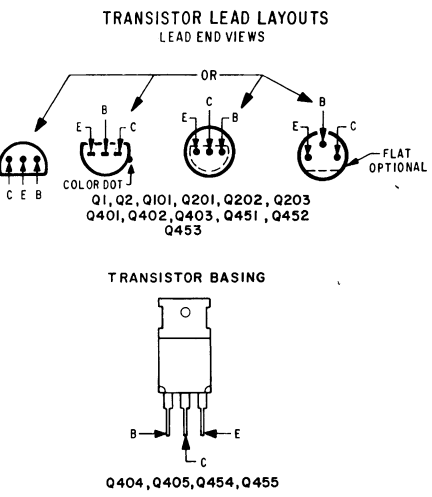
CHASSIS 1WGR50 - CHASSIS LAYOUT



**IC-301 TOP VIEW**

**IC-301 VOLTAGES**

PIN	MONAURAL	STEREO	STEREO P-P
1	12.1	12.1	1.0
2	2.6	2.6	0.2
3	3.9	3.9	1.2
4	—	—	—
5	—	—	—
6	18.6	0.7	—
7	0	0	—
8	—	—	—
9	12.5	12.5	—
10	9.8	9.8	0.4
11	7.3	7.2	1.5
12	7.3	7.2	1.5
13	4.8	9.8	0.5
14	0.5	1.7	0.3



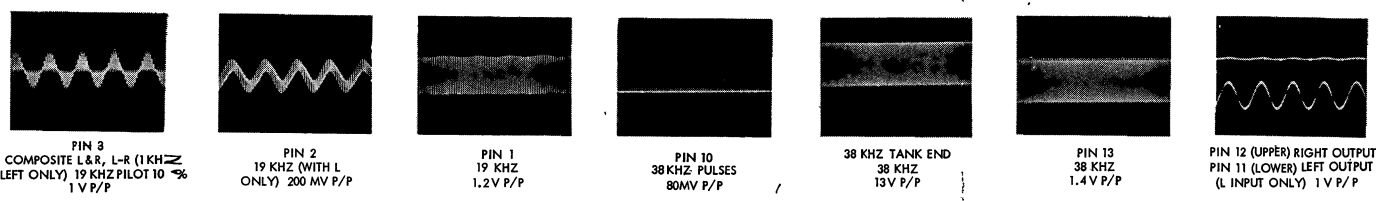
- TEST POINTS**
- A FM ANTENNA INPUT
  - D 1ST FM IF INPUT
  - G 3RD FM OUTPUT
  - H FM DETECTOR OUTPUT
  - H-RATIO DETECTOR PRIMARY TUNING
  - L AM RF BIF INPUT
  - M 19KHz A.C. GAIN
  - M1 19KHz D.C. GAIN

**IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTICE**

WHEN SERVICING THIS CHASSIS, UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD THE ORIGINAL DESIGN BE MODIFIED OR ALTERED WITHOUT PERMISSION FROM THE ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION. ALL COMPONENTS SHOULD BE REPLACED ONLY WITH TYPES IDENTICAL TO THOSE IN THE ORIGINAL CIRCUIT, AND THEIR PHYSICAL LOCATION, WIRING AND LEAD DRESS MUST CONFORM TO ORIGINAL LAYOUT UPON COMPLETION OF REPAIRS.

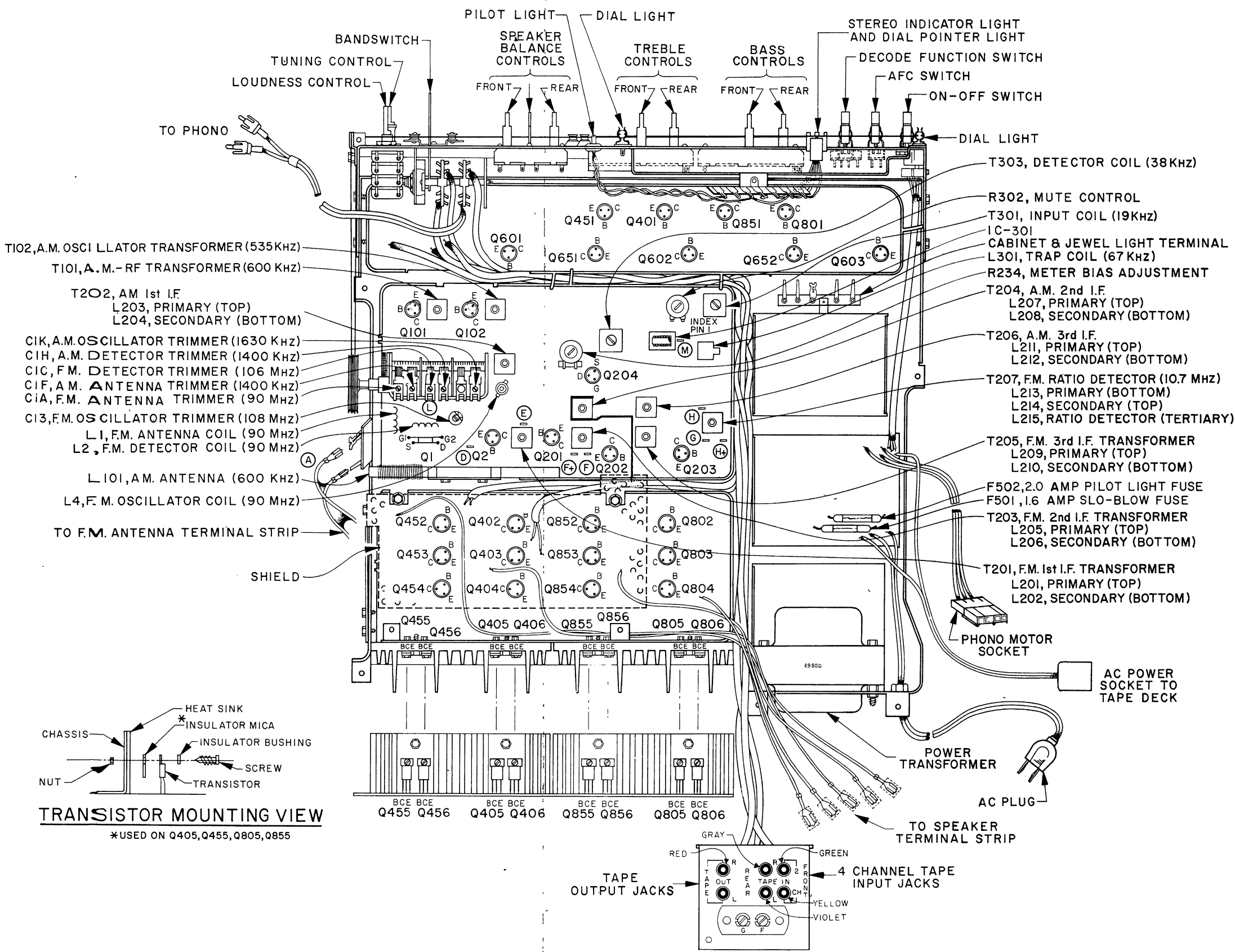
SPECIAL CIRCUITS ARE ALSO USED TO PREVENT SHOCK AND FIRE HAZARD. THESE CRITICAL AREAS ARE SHOWN ON THE SCHEMATIC FOR EASY IDENTIFICATION. THE LETTER "X" INCLUDED IN THE ITEM NUMBER DESIGNATES SPECIAL FAULT-SAFE COMPONENTS IN THESE AREAS WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN SAFE PERFORMANCE. NO DEVIATIONS ARE ALLOWED WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL BY THE PRODUCT SAFETY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THIS CIRCUIT DIAGRAM MAY OCCASIONALLY DIFFER FROM THE ACTUAL CIRCUIT USED. THIS WAY, IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LATEST SAFETY AND PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT CHANGES INTO THE SET IS NOT DELAYED UNTIL THE NEW SERVICE LITERATURE IS PRINTED.





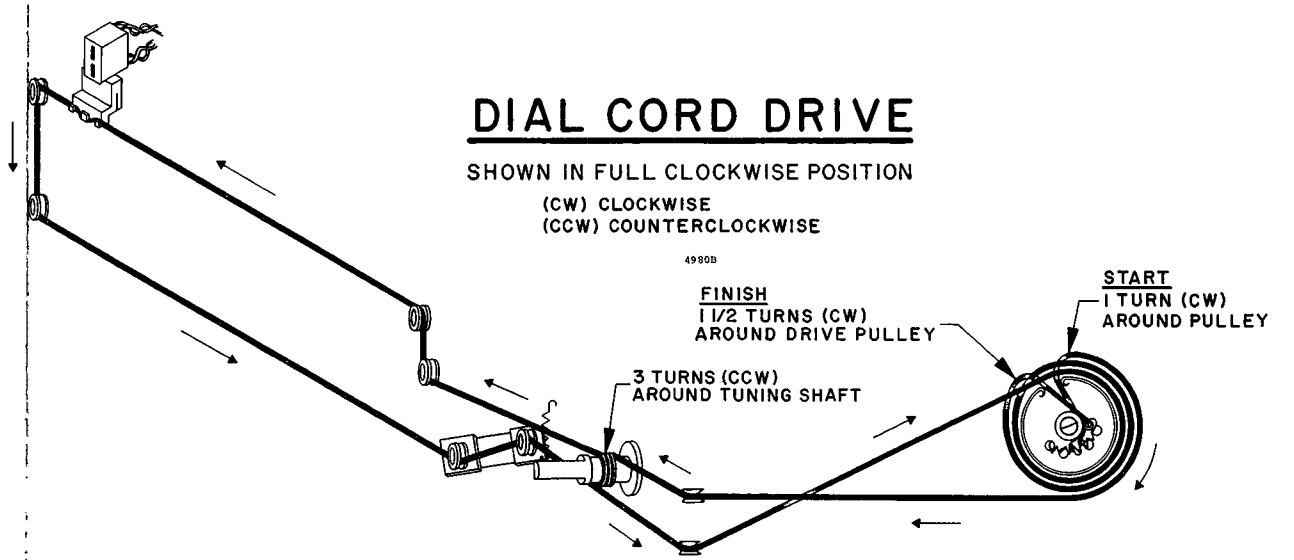




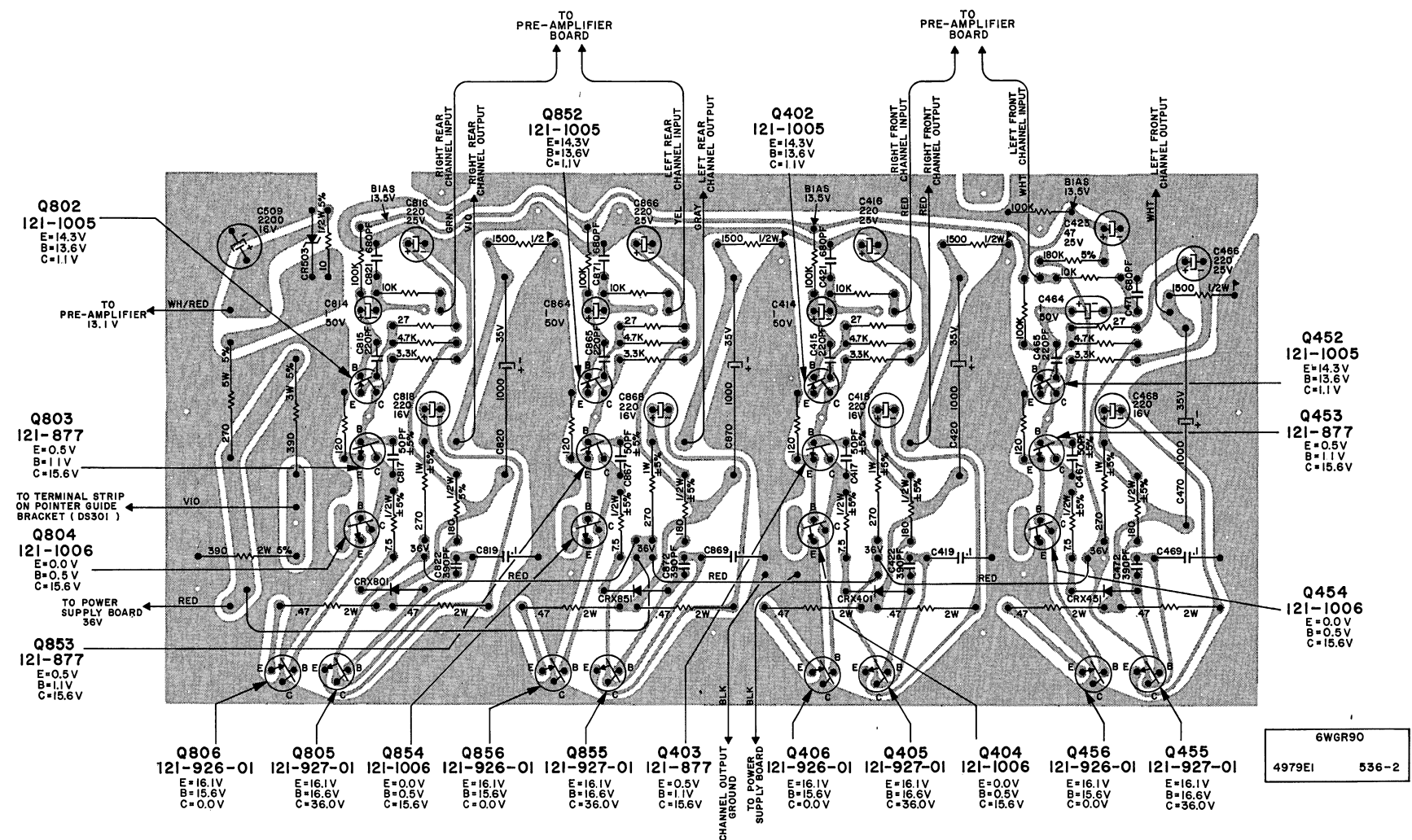
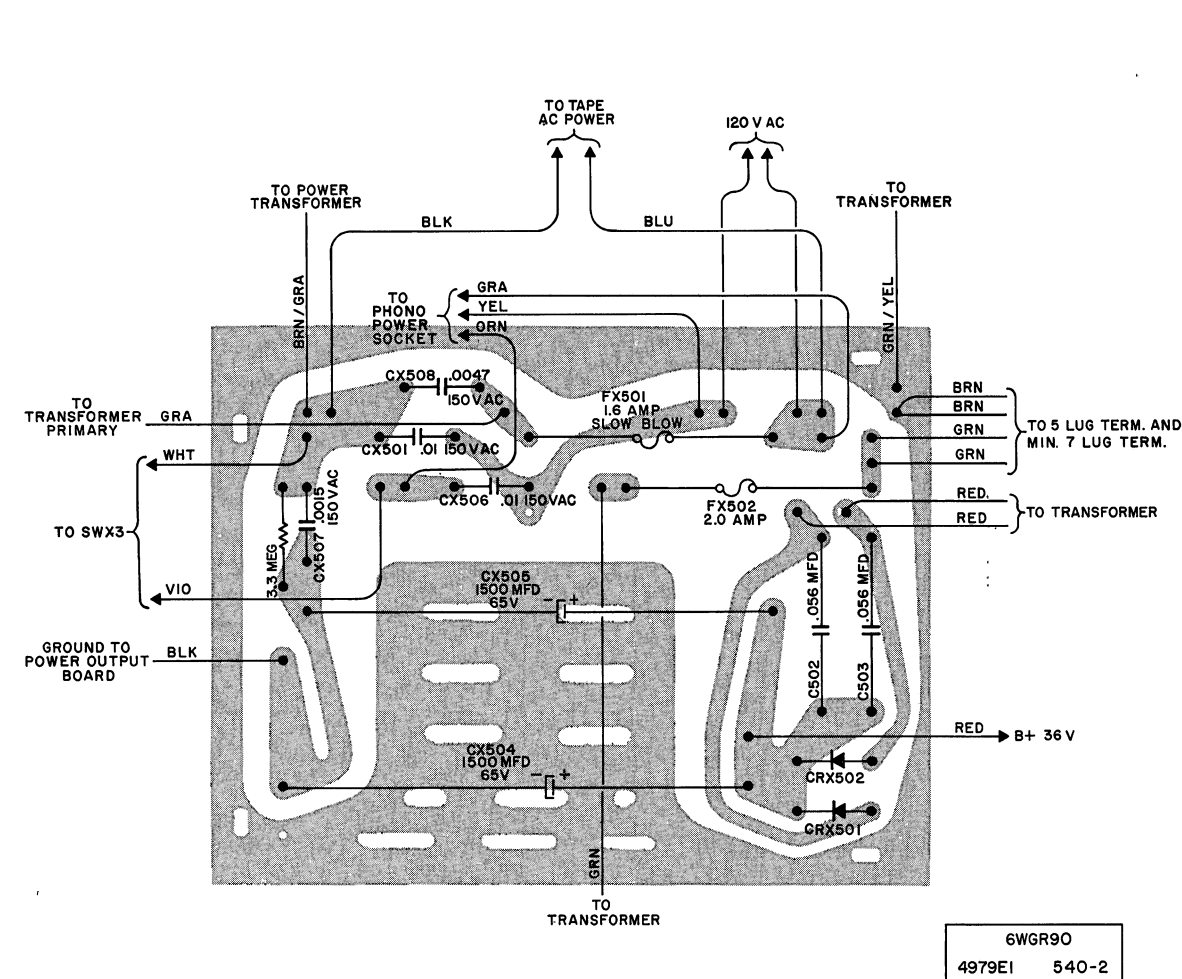
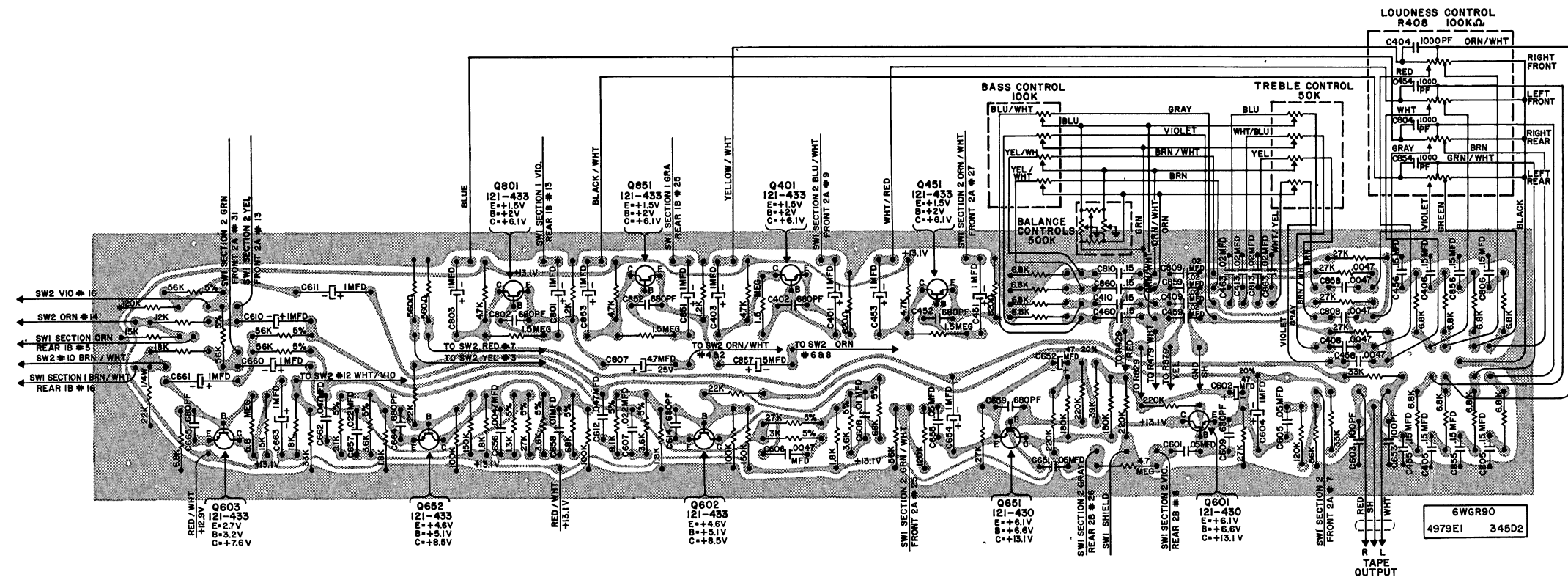
CHASSIS 6WGR90 - CHASSIS LAYOUT

TRANSISTORS		
No.	PART No.	DESCRIPTION
Q1	121-826	F.M.-R.F.
Q2	121-613	F.M. CONVERTER
Q101	121-850	A.M.-R.F.
Q102	121-714	A.M. CONVERTER
Q201	121-614	A.M.-F.M. 1st I.F.
Q202	121-950	A.M.-F.M. 2nd I.F.
Q203		F.M. 3rd I.F.
Q204	121-858	TUNING METER
Q401	121-433	PRE-AMPLIFIER
Q402	121-1005	AUDIO AMPLIFIER
Q403	121-877	PRE-DRIVER
Q404	121-1006	DRIVER
Q405	121-927-01	OUTPUT
Q406	121-926-01	OUTPUT
Q451	121-433	PRE-AMPLIFIER
Q452	121-1005	AUDIO AMPLIFIER
Q453	121-877	PRE-DRIVER
Q454	121-1006	DRIVER
Q455	121-927-01	OUTPUT
Q456	121-926-01	OUTPUT
Q601	121-430	PRE-AMPLIFIER
Q602		DECODE
Q603	121-433	PHASE INVERTER
Q651	121-430	PRE-AMPLIFIER
Q652		DECODE
Q801	121-433	PRE-AMPLIFIER
Q802	121-1005	AUDIO AMPLIFIER
Q803	121-877	PRE-DRIVER
Q804	121-1006	DRIVER
Q805	121-927-01	OUTPUT
Q806	121-926-01	OUTPUT
Q851	121-433	PRE-AMPLIFIER
Q852	121-1005	AUDIO AMPLIFIER
Q853	121-877	PRE-DRIVER
Q854	121-1006	DRIVER
Q855	121-927-01	OUTPUT
Q856	121-926-01	OUTPUT
IC301	221-79-01 or 221-79	MULTIPLEX INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

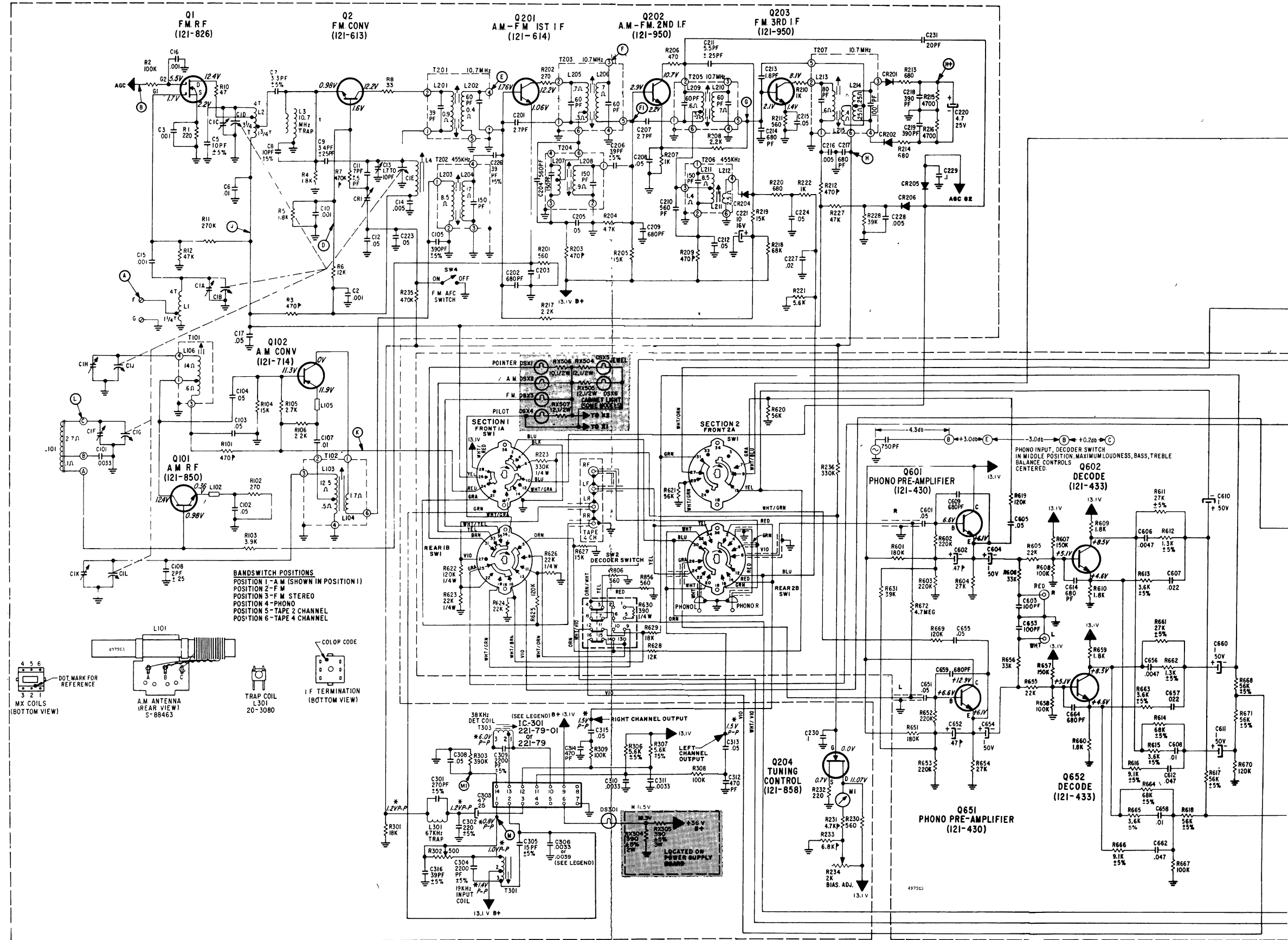
TEST POINTS	
A	F.M. ANTENNA INPUT
D	1st F.M. I.F. INPUT
E	2nd F.M. I.F. INPUT
F	3rd F.M. I.F. INPUT
F1	RATIO DETECTOR INPUT
G	3rd F.M. OUTPUT
H	F.M. DETECTOR
H+	RATIO DETECTOR PRIMARY TUNING
L	A.M.-R.F. & I.F. INPUT
M	19 KHZ ALIGNMENT







ITEM NO.	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ITEM NO.	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ITEM NO.	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
C1A	22-7672	FM ANTENNA TRIMMER	C820	22-7144-12	1000 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 35V	R651	83-9022-26	100K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7880 1/2W 10%)
C1B		FM DETECTOR TRIMMER	C821	22-5259	470K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7883 1/2W 10%)	R652	83-9022-28	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1C		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C822	22-7137	390P FDC 1% 10V	R653	83-9022-30	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1E		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C823	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R654	83-9022-32	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1F		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C824	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R655	83-9022-34	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1G		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C825	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R656	83-9022-36	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1H		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C826	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R657	83-9022-38	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1I		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C827	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R658	83-9022-40	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1K		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C828	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R659	83-9022-42	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1L		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C829	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R660	83-9022-44	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1M		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C830	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R661	83-9022-46	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1N		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C831	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R662	83-9022-48	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1O		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C832	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R663	83-9022-50	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1P		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C833	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R664	83-9022-52	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1Q		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C834	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R665	83-9022-54	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1R		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C835	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R666	83-9022-56	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1S		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C836	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R667	83-9022-58	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1T		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C837	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R668	83-9022-60	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1U		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C838	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R669	83-9022-62	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1V		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C839	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R670	83-9022-64	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1W		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C840	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R671	83-9022-66	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1X		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C841	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R672	83-9022-68	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1Y		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C842	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R673	83-9022-70	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C1Z		FM OSCILLATOR TRIMMER	C843	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R674	83-9022-72	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C2	22-7279	.001 MFD DISC 25V	C844	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R675	83-9022-74	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C3	22-7279	.001 MFD DISC 25V	C845	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R676	83-9022-76	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C4	22-7279	.001 MFD DISC 25V	C846	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R677	83-9022-78	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C5	22-7279	.001 MFD DISC 25V	C847	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R678	83-9022-80	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C6	22-7279	.001 MFD DISC 25V	C848	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R679	83-9022-82	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C7	22-7279	.001 MFD DISC 25V	C849	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R680	83-9022-84	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C8	22-7279	.001 MFD DISC 25V	C850	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R681	83-9022-86	220K OHM 5% (ALT. 83-7885 1/2W 10%)
C9	22-7279	.001 MFD DISC 25V	C851	22-7143	1 MFD ELECTROLYTIC 50V	R682	83-9022-8	

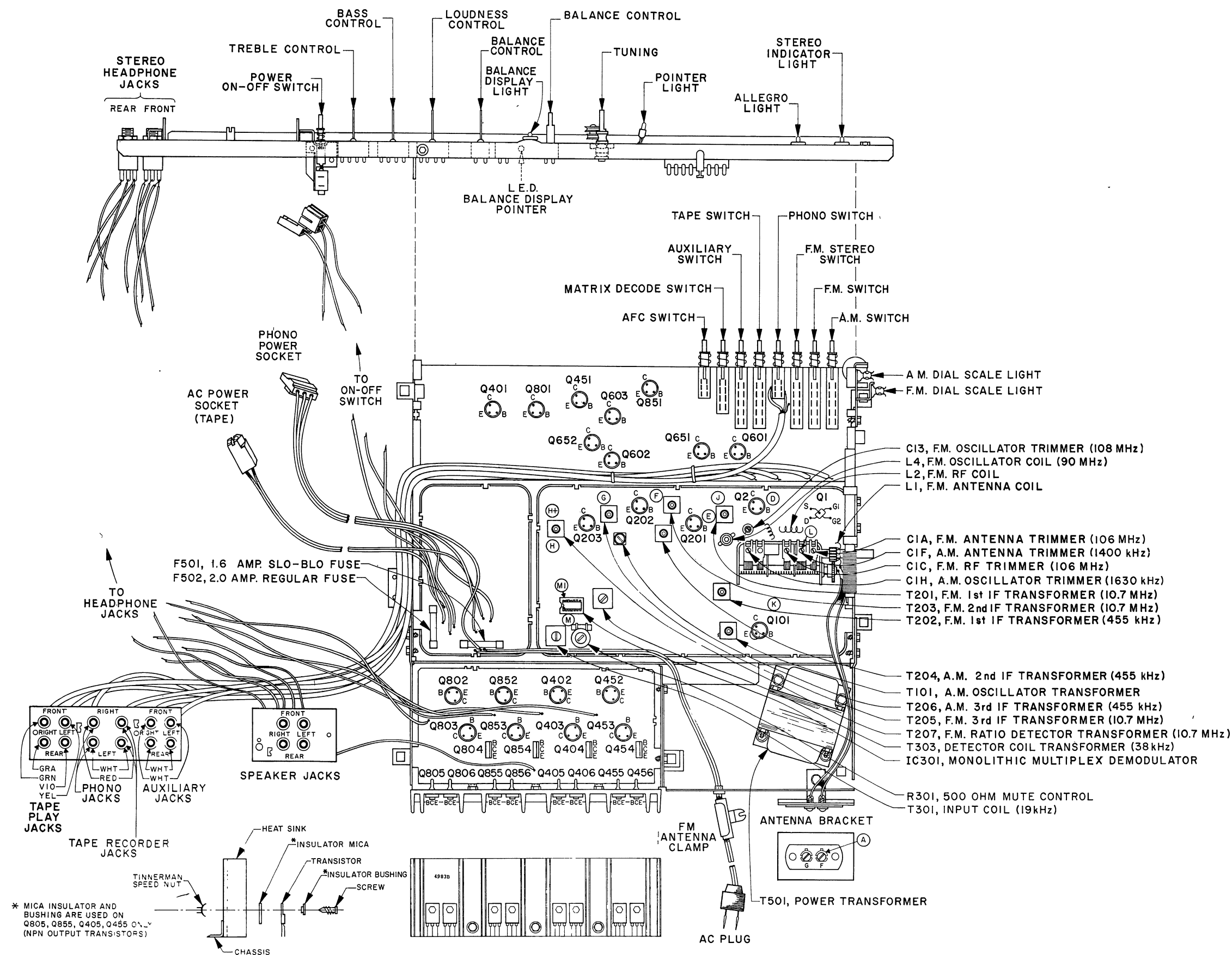


PIN 3 COMPOSITE L & R, L-R (1 KHZ LEFT ONLY) 19 KHZ PILOT 10% 1 V R/P	PIN 2 19 KHZ (WITH L ONLY) 200 MV P/P	PIN 1 19 KHZ 1.2 V P/P	PIN 10 38 KHZ PULSES 80MV P/P	38 KHZ TANK END 38 KHZ 13 V P/P	PIN 13 38 KHZ 1.4 V P/P	PIN 12 (UPPER) RIGHT OUTPUT PIN 11 (LOWER) LEFT OUTPUT (L INPUT ONLY) 1 V P/P
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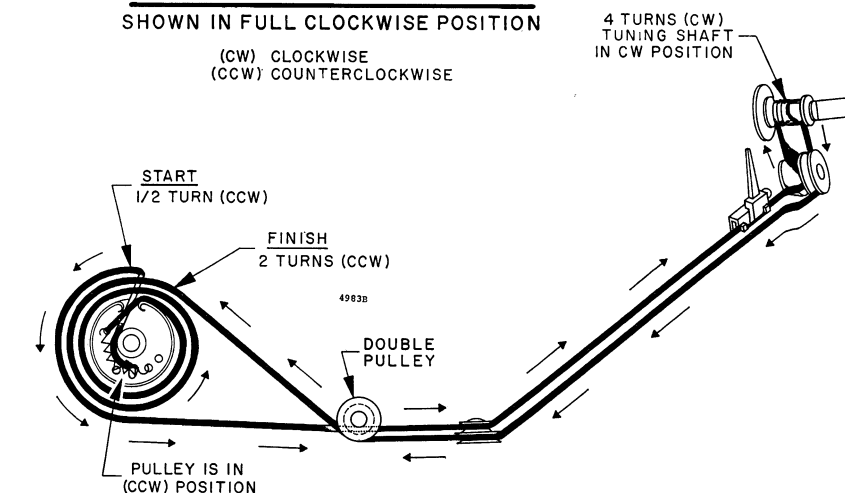
TEST POINTS	
A	F.M. ANTENNA INPUT
D	1st F.M. IF INPUT
E	2nd F.M. IF INPUT
F	3rd F.M. IF INPUT
F1	RATIO DETECTOR IF INPUT
G	F.M. IF OUTPUT
H	F.M. DETECTOR OUTPUT
H+	RATIO DETECTOR PRIMARY TUNING
J	F.M. B+
K	A.M. B+
L	A.M. RF INPUT & A.M. IF INPUT
M	19 kHz AC GAIN
MI	19 kHz DC GAIN

TRANSISTORS		
No.	PART No.	DESCRIPTION
Q1	121-953	F.M.-R.F.
Q2	121-613	F.M. CONVERTER
Q101	121-735	A.M. CONVERTER
Q201		A.M.-F.M. 1st IF
Q202	121-950	A.M.-F.M. 2nd IF
Q203		F.M. 3rd IF
Q401	121-433	BUFFER AMPLIFIER
Q402	121-1005	AUDIO AMPLIFIER
Q403	121-877	PRE-DRIVER
Q404	121-1006	DRIVER
Q405	121-927-01	OUTPUT
Q406	121-926-01	OUTPUT
Q451	121-433	BUFFER AMPLIFIER
Q452	121-1005	AUDIO AMPLIFIER
Q453	121-877	PRE-DRIVER
Q454	121-1006	DRIVER
Q455	121-927-01	OUTPUT
Q456	121-926-01	OUTPUT
Q601		PRE-AMPLIFIER
Q602	121-433	DECODE PRE-AMPLIFIER
Q603	121-430	PHASE INVERTER
Q651		PRE-AMPLIFIER
Q652	121-433	DECODE PRE-AMPLIFIER
Q801		BUFFER AMPLIFIER
Q802	121-1005	AUDIO AMPLIFIER
Q803	121-877	PRE-DRIVER
Q804	121-1006	DRIVER
Q805	121-927-01	OUTPUT
Q806	121-926-01	OUTPUT
Q851	121-430	BUFFER AMPLIFIER
Q852	121-1005	AUDIO AMPLIFIER
Q853	121-877	PRE-DRIVER
Q854	121-1006	DRIVER
Q855	121-927-01	OUTPUT
Q856	121-926-01	OUTPUT
IC301	221-79-01 or 221-79	MULTIPLEX DEMODULATOR

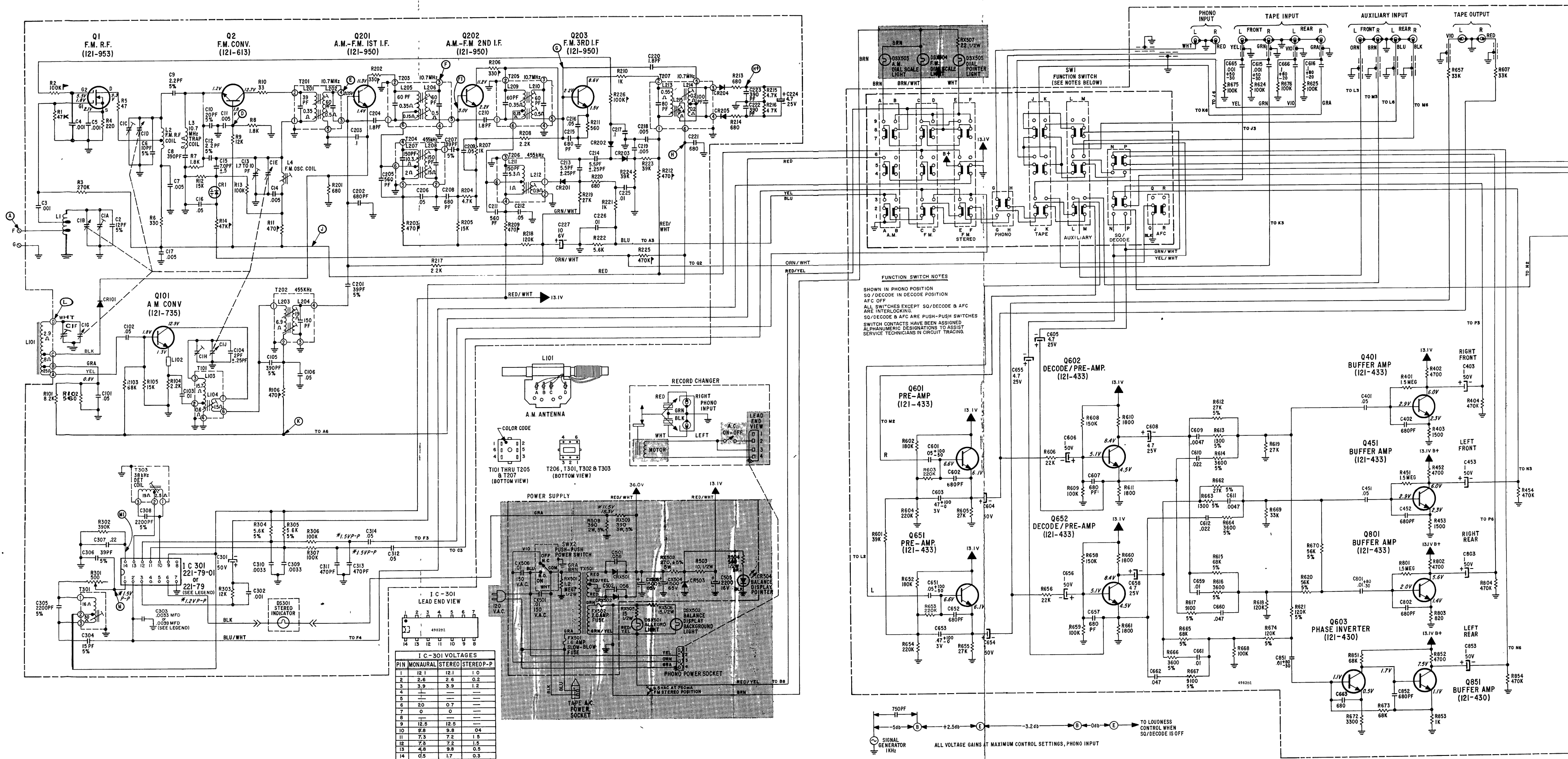
## DIAL CORD DRIVE

SHOWN IN FULL CLOCKWISE POSITION

(CW) CLOCKWISE  
(CCW) COUNTERCLOCKWISE

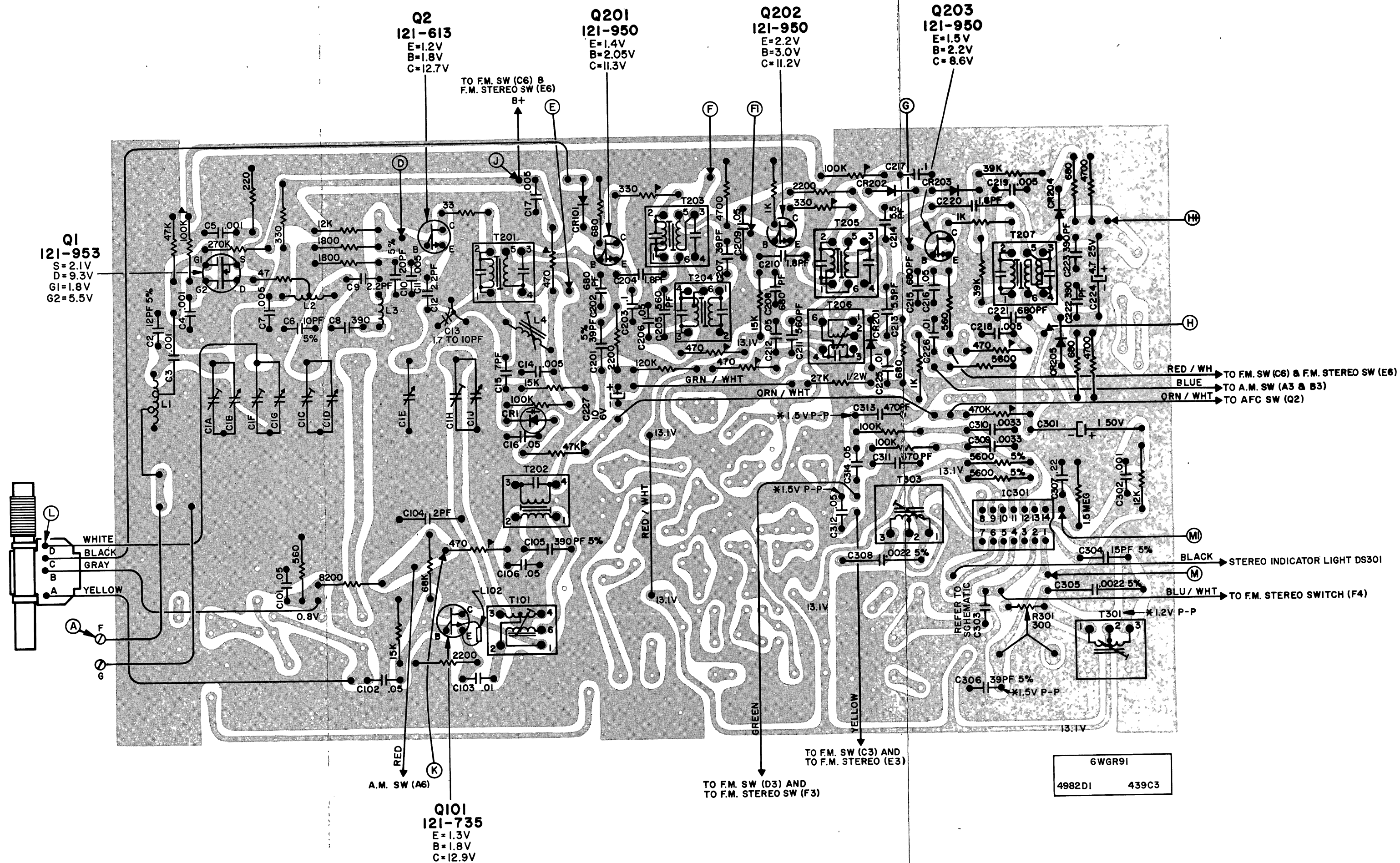






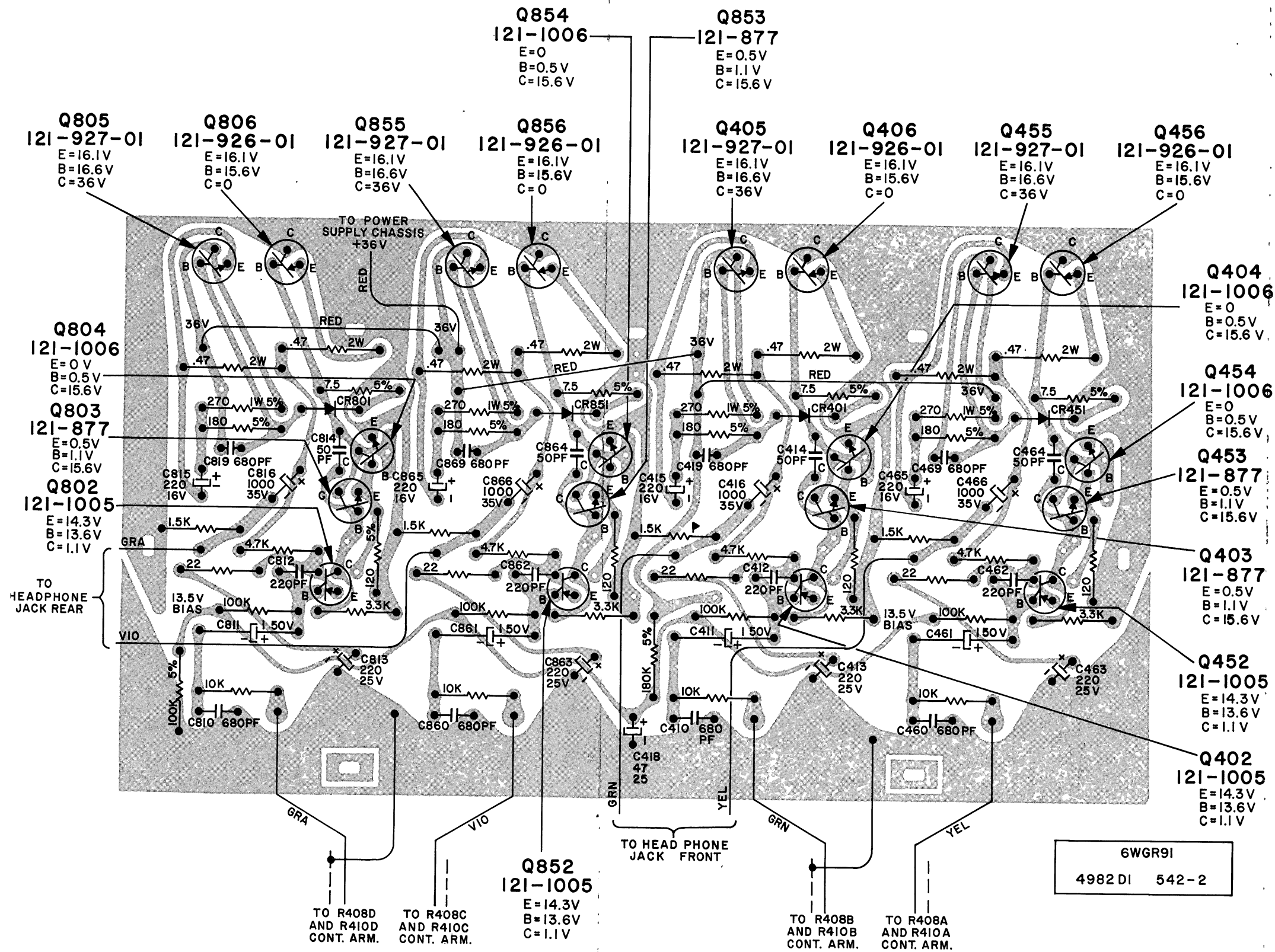




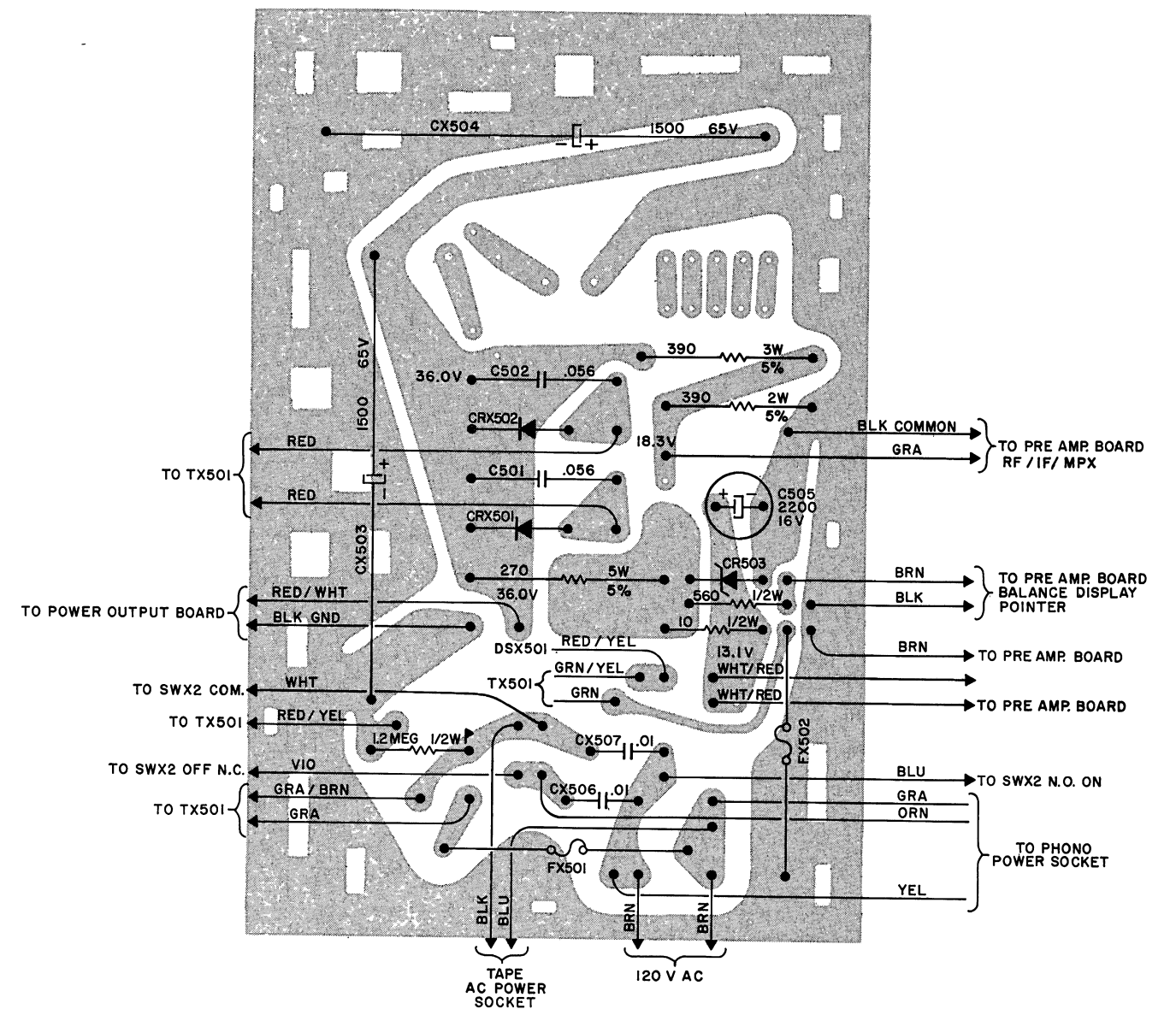






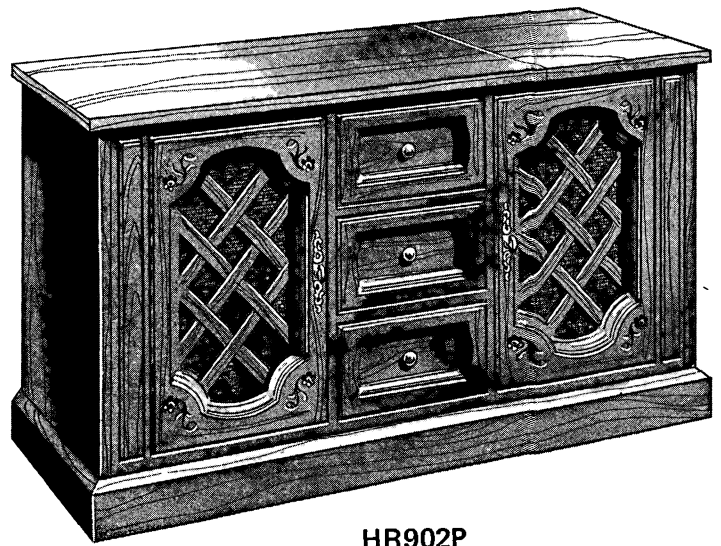


CHASSIS 6WGR91 - POWER AMP - CHASSIS WIRING AND COMPONENTS VIEWED FROM FOIL SIDE

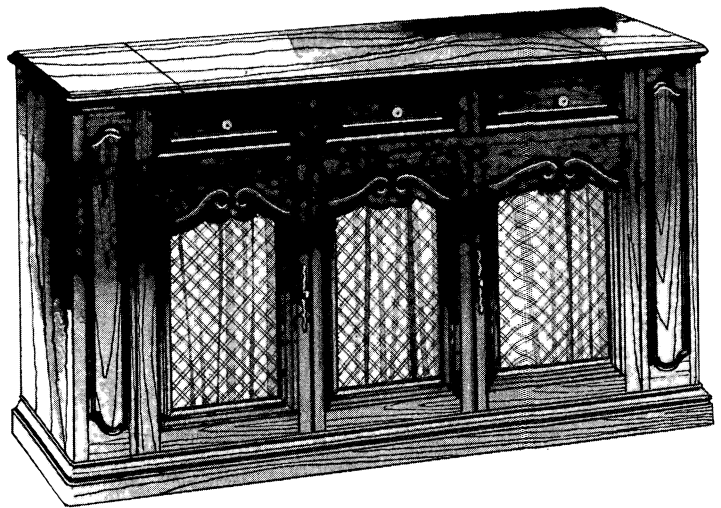


CHASSIS 6WGR91 - POWER SUPPLY - CHASSIS WIRING AND COMPONENTS VIEWED FROM FOIL SIDE

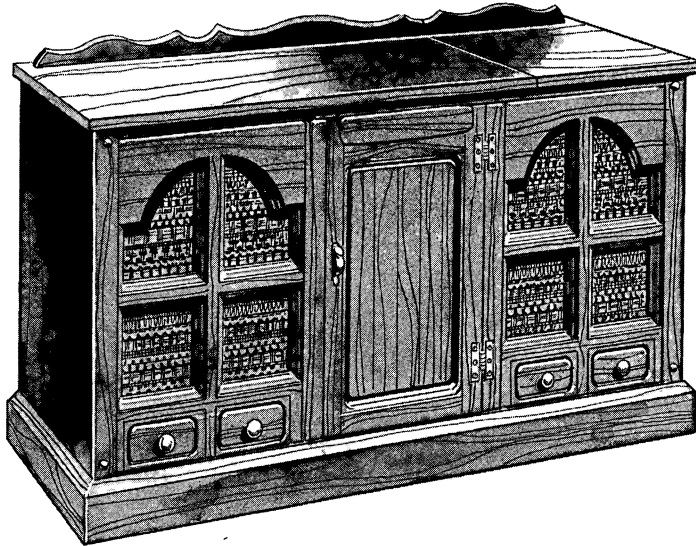
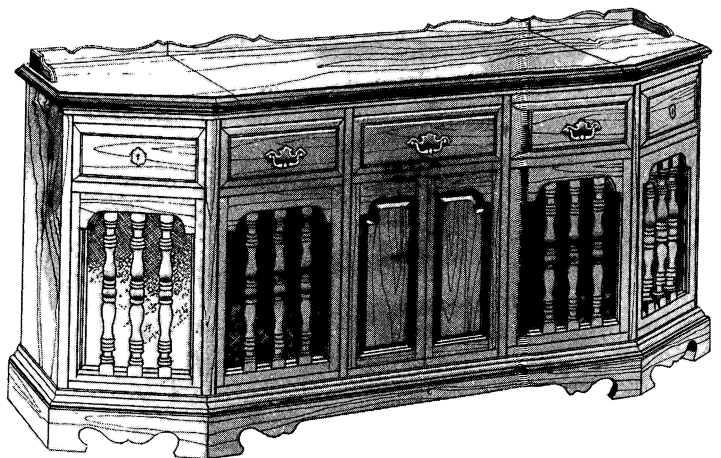




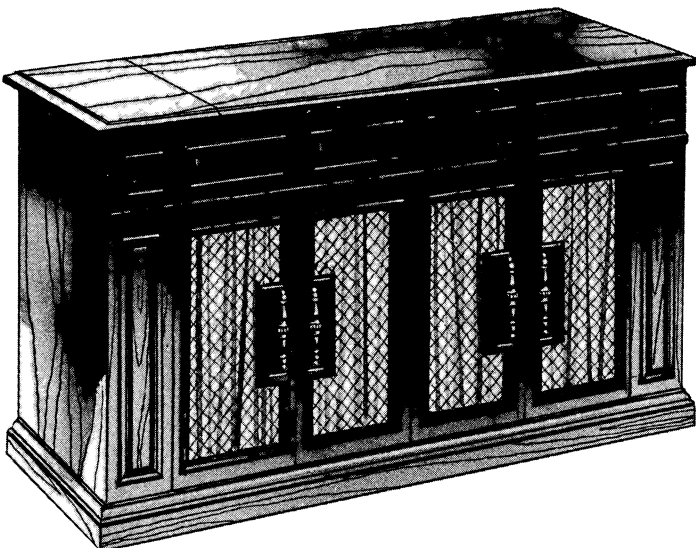
HR902P



GR936AE



HR903PN



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